

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

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chinery of every description made to
order.

'FRISCO ENVOUS OF
HAWAII'S PROSPERITY

SAN FRANCISCO, July 1.—Assessor
Dodge has collected the taxes and the
following franchise assessments: Hutch-
inson Sugar Plantation, \$1,000,000; Kilauea
Sugar Plantation, \$25,000; Union Trust
Company, \$50,000.

The Assessor states that a large amount
of taxes has been collected on the sugar
stocks of those corporations, whose prop-
erty and place of business is in the Hawa-
ian Islands.

"This stock," said the Assessor, "being
that of a foreign corporation, is taxable,
and has been returned for taxation by
many taxpayers, according to law. The
stock of a similar corporation also hav-
ing its property in the islands, but which
happens to have its office or corporate
home in San Francisco, is, according to
our statutes, exempt from taxation.
Hence, unless its franchise is taxed in
lieu of the cap. al stock, those who have
invested in this stock escape paying any
revenue to the Government which gives
them its protection. This is not just. Un-
less the franchise is taxed we have this
condition A may put \$100,000 in the stock
of a sugar plantation having its office or
corporate home, as well as its property,
in Hawaii, and the law compels him to
pay a tax on this capital stock of \$1,000.
say, if computed at our last year's tax
rate. B also invests \$100,000 in the capital
stock of an adjoining plantation in the
islands, which, however, happens to be
incorporated in California, but which has
only its office here, and pays no tax here.
B claims his stock is non-taxable, as
it is that of a California corporation.
"Shall B invest there of \$100,000
contribute nothing in taxes, while A pays
the city \$1,000, simply because the invest-
ment of B is in a corporation when hap-
pens to maintain an office in California?
"California enjoys no revenue in the
way of taxes from this corporation, sim-
ply because it has an office here. Why,
then, should its stock be exempt from
taxation, while that stock representing
the adjoining plantation is taxed? This
discrimination is indefensible. When the
franchise, however, of the California cor-
poration is taxed as our law con-
templates, then each of its stockholders
contributes indirectly his share of taxes.
Has this latter stockholder any cause
for complaint, when his neighbor is tax-
ed according to law directly on the cap-
ital stock he holds in the Hawaiian cor-
poration? I think not. Only the taxation of
the franchise is the best system, for then
every stockholder contributes indirectly
his part of the tax; through receiving
dividends which are slightly diminished.
While if the stock is taxed directly one
stockholder returns his stock to the As-
sessor and pays on it, while another con-
ceals his and pays absolutely nothing on
it. But assess the franchise as representing
the capital stock, and not one share-
holder escapes paying his share of the
franchise tax.

"Now, in my opinion," said the As-
sessor, "the franchise system of tax-
ation, judiciously carried out, is superior to
the method in vogue in other States of
assessing the capital stock of all cor-
porations, domestic or foreign."

Nature's Provision For Man.

When Nature designed man she pro-
vided ample things for his preservation.
Man was intended to live and be
healthy on vegetation; that was the
natural way. The only way to be
healthy or to regain lost health is by
using nature's remedy and great blood
purifier—Kikapoo Indian Sagwa. This
is the great Indian remedy, taken di-
rect from nature's unerring laboratory.
It is made of simple herbs, roots and
barks, and always acts naturally. It
searches out the disease; finds the
cause of it; slays it, and restores the
body to a normally healthy condition.
If your liver is sluggish, if you feel
dull, drowsy, or inactive; if your heart
doesn't pump right, palpitates, thumps,
sometimes vigorously; and sometimes
faintly; if your bowels are inactive, or
overactive; if your stomach fails you;
if your kidneys fail to act naturally;
there is still help for you if you will
take Kikapoo Indian Sagwa. You
must act quickly. Disease is progress-
ive; you must stop it at once. Kikapoo
Indian Sagwa will do it. Hobron Drug
Co., agents for Kikapoo Indian Rem-
edies.

THE CRISIS
IN CHINA

Will America Declare
War.

CABINET
CONSIDERING

Nothing New From the Seat of the
Disturbances—Envoys not
Heard From.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—On the receipt
today of the important news from Ad-
miral Kempff and Consul Ragsdale at
Tien-Tsin that the foreign ministers were
on June 19th given twenty-four hours to
leave Peking, a conference was called, at
which were present Secretary Long, Sec-
retary Hay and Secretary Root, repre-
senting the Navy, State and War De-
partments.

The matter before the conference was
the obvious implication from Admiral
Kempff that the ministers had been
handed their passports, which was, if
true, an actual declaration of war by
China against all of the powers repre-
sented at Peking.

If absolute confirmation be had of the
truth of Admiral Kempff's statement, it
is stated that war will be declared
against China by the nations in interest,
and the United States will join in the
declaration. This involves the reas-
sembling of Congress, pending the reas-
sembling of Congress, however, the Pres-
ident will send all troops and munitions
of war to China that may be needed, he
having already undertaken to conduct
a war on Chinese soil, although not tech-
nically calling it a war. The Cabinet
conference decided:

First.—To wait for confirmation of the
statement that the Ministers had been
ordered to leave Peking before expressing
officially an opinion as to the necessity
of declaring war.

Second.—To notify all the Powers that
the United States, under the present cir-
cumstances, was doing its full share to-
ward relieving the Ministers at Peking. It
was in this connection decided not to send
more than the 5,000 or 6,000 troops which
have already been designated for China,
unless an unforeseen, but expected, con-
tingency demands the sending perhaps of
another brigade or two to China.

It was pointed out at the conference
that the United States is more fully rep-
resented in China than Austria and Italy,
and that Great Britain, Russia, Germany
and France—from the fact of their land
bases in or near China and Japan being
near at hand—are to be expected to do
more than the United States. The dis-
cussion of this point by the Cabinet of-
ficers was due, evidently, to a request
by the Powers as to how many troops
the United States would be willing to
send to China on short notice. It is fore-
seen, of course, that if the Ministers were
actually ordered out of Peking, there will
be need of a larger international army
than 30,000, the tentative number recent-
ly suggested by the Powers.

The importance attached to the con-
firmation of the news that China ordered
the Ministers out of Peking is evidenced
by the fact that the Navy Department
and the War Department officials will be
at work tomorrow, to be prepared for any
emergency. There is every chance that
tomorrow will be marked with great
events.

NOTES FROM VARIOUS CENTERS.
WASHINGTON, June 30.—The foreign
legations are still in Peking, and are
safe. This cheering news reached the
State Department today, and was
officially confirmed by Ambassador Choate
at London. The administration officials
who yesterday had agreed that the min-
isters had left Peking and had been mur-
dered, or were held as hostages, expressed
satisfaction today with their action in
maintaining in Peking and predict that they
will be protected by the Imperial Gov-
ernment until the allied troops come to
their relief.

Embassador Choate added to the feel-
ing of relief of the authorities by
citing that all the foreign ministers in
Peking were safe on Monday last. He
failed to give the source of his information,
but stated that it could be regarded as
entirely trustworthy. In view of the
messages of Admiral Kempff and Consul
Ragsdale, the authorities are inclined to
place entire credence in the information
regarding the security of the ministers,
and, in fact, all foreigners in the capital
of China.

LONDON, July 1, 2:55 a. m.—A St.
Petersburg correspondent quotes the No-
vosts as declaring that the Russian of-
ficial view is that Russia must play the
leading part in the suppression of the re-
volt, that her interests are supreme in
Northern China, and that she must have
the ruling voice in the settlement with
the Peking Government.

Reports from Rome are to the effect
that the warships Vesuvius and Strom-
boli have sailed from Venice for China.
According to the Clerical Ordinance the
Vatican has received from the Catholic
missions in China telegrams stating that
the attacks of the Boxers are directed
chiefly against the Protestant mission-
aries, who are known to rely upon the
armed intervention of their governments.

A special dispatch from Rome says
that Signor Crispien has been interviewed
on the Chinese situation, and that he has
made the following statement:

"China is neither Africa nor India.
Europe, which has never been able to im-
pose itself upon the immense Chinese
Empire, the oldest civilization in the
world, may yet awake the dormant lion.
If China should arouse itself all the re-
sources of Europe would hardly suffice
to conquer that race. The missionaries
are responsible for all that may happen."
WASHINGTON, June 30.—Minister Wu,

the Chinese minister, called upon Act-
ing Secretary Hill this morning and in-
formed him that Li Hung Chang would
remain in Canton, his presence there be-
ing necessary for the maintenance of
order.

POWERS IN FULL ACCORD.

BETHLEN, June 30.—A high foreign of-
ficial said today:
"The old theory of 'no war' is still up-
held. The understandings between the
powers are still intact. No exchange of
notes is going on. Japan some time ago
asked the powers for their programme,
which communication was answered. The
press has been exaggerating the share
which diplomacy hitherto has had in the
matter. There has not been any talk of
dismembering the Chinese Ministers in
Europe."

Lord Gough, the Charge d'Affaires, said
he thought the powers were keeping up
the fiction of "no war" as long as pos-
sible out of fear of the difficulties that
might arise between themselves in China
if war were once officially admitted. The
correspondent of the Associated Press in-
terviewed the Chinese minister, Lui Hai
Fang, who said:

"The has been no question hitherto
in Europe of banding the Chinese Min-
isters their passports. No one knows
where the foreign Ministers to China are.
If they went to Shanghai it was a
step taken by the Chinese Government
for their protection, and was not their dis-
missal. The sending of troops hence to
China is useless, for everything will be
over before their arrival. It will require
six weeks to get them to Tien Tsin, and
Li Hung Chang will suppress the Boxers
in three weeks."

The Chinese Minister, however, admits
having received no direct news from the
Chinese Government.

GERMANS DISSATISFIED.

There is growing dissatisfaction
throughout Germany with the attitude
of the Government regarding China, es-
pecially because the Government pub-
lishes little official news, and in some
of this is erroneous. At the Foreign Of-
fice evasive answers were given to in-
quiries about the number of troops and
ships which may be dispatched.

The correspondent of the Associated
Press understands that the Emperor and
Count von Helldorf, the Minister of Foreign
Affairs, who have just returned from
Kiel, have reached an understanding
about the general lines of Germany's at-
titude in the present crisis, subject to
unforeseen circumstances compelling a
revision. It is certain, however, that the
Emperor could have all the volunteers
for China he wanted for the army if
larger forces were needed there, for the
popular sentiment against China is quite
strong.

A number of papers, including the Tage-
blatt, are expressing dissatisfaction at the
measured and ill-considered reports from
Vice Admiral Bendemann, saying the other
nations have been better served in this
respect. Regrets are expressed by the
Liberal newspapers that the Reichstag
summer adjournment deprives the nation
of the chance of obtaining detailed in-
formation regarding the extent to which
Germany means to participate in the
Chinese adventure, which will necessitate
the expenditure of large sums of money.
Several of the leading papers demand that
the Reichstag meet in extra session.

The Jungo newspaper advocate Ger-
many's acquiring a large army for trans-
marine uses.

THE WAR IN LUZON.

MANILA, June 30, midnight.—A
week's scouting in Northern Luzon re-
sulted in fifty rebels being killed and
forty wounded. One American was
killed.

Troops operating in North Luzon have
burned six of the barracks belonging to
General Tino's forces and captured his
correspondence. General Tino with 200
of his men, armed with rifles, succeeded
in escaping.

Near Mangurils the Americans at-
tacked and defeated a large body of
bolomen, who were strongly entrenched.
Eighty of the bolomen were armed
with rifles, while the remainder,
estimated at several hundred, had only
bolos.

At Angeles General Aquino surren-
dered to General Grant. General Aquino,
according to the testimony of survivors,
ordered the execution of several
American prisoners last year at An-
gels. A rescue column was effected in
the form of a rescue column. The restric-
tion clauses in the amnesty proclama-
tion issued by the American authorities
are said to have been inserted principal-
ly to cover Aquino's action in this case.

At Tarlac three officers and fifteen
Filipinos armed with rifles surren-
dered to Lieutenant Burris' scouts. They
destroyed 5000 pounds of powder and
twenty tons of ordnance stores, which
were cached in the mountains west of
Mabale.

At Pampano the rebels liberated a
prisoner named Alker, who was sick.
He reports that Captain Charles D.
Roberts of the Thirty-fifth Regiment
is well.

WEST AFRICAN LINES.

PARIS, June 30.—It is announced that
M. Delcasse, Minister of Foreign Af-
fairs, and Senor Leon Y. Castillo signed
treaties Thursday settling the French
and Spanish claims to territory in West
Africa.

In Congo territory Spain receives from
the Cameroons boundary to the River
Mouli and inland to the ninth
Paris meridian, whereas she claimed to
the seventeenth meridian. In the Sa-
hara region Spain receives the coast
line from Cape Bojador to Cape Blanco.
Inland from Cape Blanco the boundary
runs in a direct line roughly for 200
miles and then proceeds northward,
with a bulge to the westward so as to
leave the Sekbia Idji salt beds in
French territory. The northern bound-
ary is unspecified, Spain being left to
settle that question with Morocco, if
necessary.

The Sekbia Idji salt beds are the
chief supply of the Soudanese tribes.
The whole Adrar district becomes
French territory.

FEDERATING
AUSTRALIA

The Creation of a Great
Commonwealth.

JAMES BRYCE WRITES

He Discusses Matters That Have
Led to the Union of the
Colonies.

LONDON, June 26.—At any other time
than the present an event so remarkable
as the creation of a new Federal Com-
monwealth embracing all the Australian
colonies and covering the whole of the
Australian Continent would have excited
the keenest interest in England and
drawn some attention even from the na-
tions of Continental Europe. In America
also it would probably have made, but
for the South African war and the
approach of a Presidential election, a
greater impression on the public mind
than it would appear to have done, for
there is much in the circumstances at-
tending the formation of an Australian
Federation and the enactment of an Aus-
tralian Constitution to recall the eventful
years in which the Federal Constitution
of the United States was drafted by the
Philadelphia Convention and adopted by
the peoples of the thirteen original States.

There are in Australia six self-govern-
ing colonies, New South Wales, Victoria,
South Australia, Queensland, Western
Australia and Tasmania, this last lying
in a separate island, but so near the Aus-
tralian Continent as to be practically a
part of it. Until 1855 all these six were
distinct communities, having no political
connection with one another except that
which arose from their being all parts of
the dominions of the British Crown. Just
as before the American Revolutionary
war the thirteen colonies were distinct
self-governing entities. In 1855 the Im-
perial Parliament, at the instance of some
of the colonies, passed an act which au-
thorized the establishment of a body called
the Federal Council of Australia, to which
each colony that pleased might send
two delegates. The powers of this Coun-
cil for common legislation were, however,
very limited.

Some colonies, including New South
Wales, the oldest and largest, refused
to join, and latterly only four
colonies have been represented in it.

OUR TRIAL INEFFICIENT.

Its inefficiency having been pretty gen-
erally admitted, a movement was started
for the creation of a much closer confed-
eration, and in 1891 a convention was held
at Sydney, the capital of New South
Wales. This body, after long and im-
mated debates, produced a "Draft Bill to
Constitute the Commonwealth of Australia,"
an elaborate instrument of govern-
ment in which elements drawn from the
English constitution were skillfully com-
bined with others suggested by the Con-
stitution of the United States. It was
soon seen, however, that public opinion
was not yet quite ripe. Many of the poli-
ticians did not see much to be gained;
and the masses of the people were not
sufficiently interested to make the poli-
ticians proceed with the matter. Nothing
followed for some years. But the minds
of the more thoughtful citizens had been
stirred. Discussion gradually grew;
leagues to advocate federation were
formed; the popular impulse as necessary
in democracies were at least found; and
in 1898 the Prime Ministers of five of
the six colonies met in conference and pledged
themselves to carry through their res-
pective legislatures bills for the ap-
pointment of a committee to prepare a
Constitution which should prepare a Federal
Constitution, and for the submission of this
Constitution, when finally settled, to a
popular vote or "referendum" in each col-
ony. This has been done. The new Con-
stitution was drafted in 1898; and has
subsequently, after some modifications in
detail, been ratified by popular vote in
all the six colonies except Western Aus-
tralia. That colony, the youngest and
least populous, has within the last few
years given up adhesion, and will enter
as an original member; so that the whole
Australian Continent and Tasmania are
now included in the coming Common-
wealth.

PARLIAMENTARY AUTHORITY.

To call this Commonwealth into exist-
ence it became necessary to invoke the
authority of the Imperial Parliament at
home, not only because it retains the
legal power of legislating for every part
of the British Empire, and so was the
most convenient organ for establishing
this new community by one stroke, but
also because the separate governments of
the several colonies since they had
been created by acts of the British Par-
liament, could not be brought into their
new subordinate position except by an Im-
perial statute.

When the time arrived for bringing in
to the Imperial Parliament the bill which
was to enact the Federal Constitution, a
difficulty arose which ought to have been
foreseen, but which was in fact either
not foreseen or not sufficiently appreci-
ated. The Australians expected Parliament
to enact the instrument exactly as it had
been submitted to and approved by the
popular vote in the colonies. They had,
however, embodied in it a provision de-
claring that no appeals should in future
be carried to the British Privy Council
from the High Court of the Australian
Commonwealth (to be established by the
Constitution) upon questions involving
the interpretation of the Constitution of
the Commonwealth, or of the Constitu-
tion of the several States (hereafter called
States) of the Commonwealth. "The public
interests of some part of Her Majesty's
dominions, other than the Commonwealth
or a State, are involved." This provision
was strongly objected to by the British
Government, and after long discussion
with the delegates whom the colonies had
sent home to look after the passing of
the bill, they announced that they must
strike it out, and when they brought the
bill into the House of Commons it did not

contain the obnoxious section restricting
the right of appeal.

DELEGATES ALMOST UNANIMOUS.

The delegates had fought stoutly for
their measure in its original shape,
though one of them latterly separated
himself from his colleagues, and fell in
with the Government view, and opinion
in England was much divided, most peo-
ple wishing that the right to appeal had
not been circumscribed by the Australia-
lians, but many thinking that even if the
circumscription was an error it was bet-
ter to accept it than to do so ungraciously
as not to refuse Australia what she asked
for. A Parliamentary conference was ex-
pected, for the liberal opposition had an-
nounced its intention to argue that the
Australian people, having approved the
plan by their popular vote, should have it
passed in that form. But suddenly at the
last moment the Government recon-
sidered their position, and under the form
of what was called a compromise, granted,
though in different and somewhat
more carefully guarded words, what the
delegates had asked for. Thus the scheme
may now be deemed to have gone into
smooth water. In a few weeks it will
have become law. In a few months the
first Parliament of the Federal Common-
wealth will be elected, and the new ma-
chine of government will have begun to
work.

Neither New Zealand nor Fiji has joined
the Confederation. The latter, though
at one time about delegates to the Fed-
eral Council of Australia has taken no
part in the recent negotiations. It lies
a long way off in the Pacific, is what we
call a Crown Colony, not enjoying respon-
sible government, and has a compara-
tively small European population. New
Zealand, which will one day be at least
the equal of the largest of the Australian
colonies—it is larger than New York,
New Jersey and Pennsylvania put to-
gether, though its population is less than
New York's—has refused to take part in the
conventions which prepared the Federal
Convention, deeming herself to have too
few interests in common with Australia,
from which she is separated by 1,300 miles
of stormy sea.

TURNED AGAINST FIJIAN.

At the last moment she applied to have
a clause inserted permitting her to come
in as an original State at any time within
seven years. But the Australians refused,
saying that as she had not chosen to
enter when she might have done so along
with the other colonies, she must be con-
tented to apply to the Commonwealth, when
constituted, for admission upon whatever
terms she and the Commonwealth might
arrange. She was therefore, for the time
being, shut out. The inhabitants of the
island, however, are not without a sense of
justice, and have an immediate motive for
applying, except the fear that her trade
with Australia might suffer from any
protective tariff which the Common-
wealth Parliament may enact.

Americans will naturally ask how it
happened that the process of federating
took so much longer in Australia now,
where the people are more homogeneous
in race than were the inhabitants of the
thirteen original American colonies, and
where the means of communication by
land and sea are so incomparably cheap-
er and swifter than such means were in
1787-89. The most obvious answer is that
the Australians of all four continents are
on Australia urging her several com-
munities to union than there was in the
case of America. The existence of a
great protecting power like Britain, com-
manding an immense fleet, has relieved
the Australians of all fear from any na-
tional enemy. They have not, therefore,
been drawn together by any strong sense
of the need of combining for defense.
Moreover, their internal affairs have not
suffered as much from administrative or
legislative errors as some of the States
suffered just before 1870, and they prob-
ably were each of them less affected by
its neighbor's faults. Among them, as
among the Americans of the last century,
the spirit of local independence was
strong, and it was as difficult to per-
suade the masses to surrender some part
of their autonomy to a common Federal
Government. The small colonies, Tasma-
nia and South Australia (the latter small
in population, though she has a vast
area), were more eager for confederation
than New South Wales, which is the most
populous, and the difficulties which chief-
ly retarded the scheme were those which
arose out of fiscal policy, most colonies
being protectionists, New South Wales
free traders.

LUXURY FOR AUSTRALIA.

Though many good grounds for federa-
tion have been advanced, the case for it
is not so strong as in the United States
in 1787, nor even as in Canada in 1857.
One may almost say that for Australia
it has been not a necessity, but rather
a luxury. And it is probable that con-
siderations of a purely practical nature
would not have brought it about had it
not been reinforced by the national senti-
ment, which desired to see a great Aus-
tralian State grow up, able to dominate
that part of the globe which lies to the
southeast of Asia.

Such a State has now been called into
being. Its inhabitants number today on-
ly about four millions, but there is every
prospect that the steady increase, both
in population and in wealth, which has
gone on for many years will be main-
tained, while the English race shows no sign
of declining in vigor under a climate far
hotter and drier than that of its origi-
nal homes. Such a State might before
long stand alone in the world, were it
not so to do. But the wide and natu-
ral political connection with the mother
country seems to have grown stronger in
recent years, and Australians declare
that they look upon their union into a
federation as tending to the maintenance
of the tie. Their political life will, they
think, be expanded in such wise as to
give them a greater interest in world po-
itics, and therefore a greater disposition
to work along with England for the com-
mon interests of the race; and friction is
less likely to arise when one large State
and government has been substituted for
six small ones. Be this as it may, the
event appears to be regarded as well in
Australia as in Britain, as one which both
peoples may welcome as likely to pro-
mote their future co-operation.

JAMES BRYCE.

Have Had Their Eyes Open.
"Boxers or no Boxers," said the re-
turned traveler from the far East, "the
Chinese have a pretty good idea of the
Anglo-Saxon situation. One of the best
definitions of it I ever heard came from
a Chinaman. In Shanghai last winter
a party of us desired to explore the
city, and we were told that we must
have two native guides, one to lead and
the other to follow us, the streets being
so crooked and narrow that one guide
could not keep all of us in sight at one
time, as it was necessary for our safety
that he should. Before starting out the
head guide asked if the party were all
of the same nationality. 'No,' said one
of us, 'some are English and some are
Americans.' 'Ah,' said the Chinaman
with a smile that was childlike and
bland, 'alike same afore.'"

CONSUL IS
ACCUSED

Has Marked Bo Wong's
Relatives.

GRIEF OF THE REFORMERS

Families of Chinese Here Seized in
China and Yang Wei Pin
is Charged.

"Yang Wei Pin has done this thing."
Thus say the Bow Wongs.
"Our fathers and mothers and brothers
and sisters are to languish in prison for
our love of country. Perhaps they will
die in the old pottery yard. We have
brought this on them because we love
freedom even more than we do them. But
it is the hand of Yang Wei Pin, the Em-
press's Consul to Hawaii, that has brand-
ed our loved ones."

In all Hawaii there are over twenty
thousand Chinese. Of these at least five-
teen thousand are sworn members of the
Bow Wong Wu-brothers in the strug-
gle for the restoration of Kwang Hsu to
the throne of China. Some months ago
came Leung Chi-tao to initiate them into
the work that is to know no let-up till
death or success ends it. They have un-
der the guidance of the young reformer
taken a solemn oath to give their time,
their money and if necessary their blood,
to the welfare of their land.

They are not the old men of China. Few
of them have the strands of gray in their
queques that mark the slow pulse of even
middle age. They are the youth, the im-
petuous, hard-working liberty-worship-
ing sons of the Flowery Kingdom who
have come to the country of the foreign
devils to take back gold and live long on
the acres of their fathers. But here
they have drunk in the air of freedom,
and when Leung Chi-tao came, almost as
one man they pledged themselves to his
cause.

For days there has been sorrow among
them. From China they have word that
their relatives have been seized and
thrown into prison; that on the bodies of
their kith and kin will the Empress wreak
the vengeance she is loath to extend on
these men who dare throw off the yoke of
centuries.

Leung Yam Nan, bookkeeper for Wing
Wo Chan, has a letter saying that mem-
bers of his family are under arrest and
that while captures of the relatives of
Bow Wongs are being made. This is
the way of China. Others here also have
information that their relations are in
danger.

C. K. Ai, one of the brightest and
shrewdest of the Chinese here, said yester-
day that he thanked his gods that his
mother and sisters were safe in Macao.
"In 1885," said he, "our home in China
was robbed and my family maltreated.
Then I wrote my mother to move at once
to Macao, where they would be under the
protection of another government. She
did so and I have now some peace of
mind denied to my brother reformers.
But we are not daunted. We have gone
into this fight to stay and we are pre-
pared to sacrifice our own lives, we must
bear the grief of losing our relatives. We
are all satisfied that the Chinese Consul
here, Yang Wei Pin, has sent our names
as Bow Wongs to China and that it is
through him that we suffer."

"He is devoted to his government and
indeed has said at various times that if
we persisted in organizing to war against
the Empress that we would suffer. Now
his promises have come true. By the
next mail we expect further advices in
the matter. We have to make up our
minds to learn the worst."

COURT NOTES.

Wm. Haywood, internal revenue col-
lector for Hawaii, has been admitted to
practice in the Supreme Court of the Ter-
ritory.

Defendants in the assumption case of
Cecil Brown vs. Akanallil et al. have
been declared in default by Judge Hum-
phreys yesterday.

The Supreme Court continued the hear-
ing of the case of Cartwright vs. Iaukea
et al. yesterday and the case will go on
again today.

The Henry R. Worthington Company,
in answering the assumption case recently
brought by L. B. Nutting, its local agent,
makes a general denial of all the allega-
tions in the plaintiff's

BARNS DOWN TO BUILDING

New Pantheon Structure Permitted.

BOARD OF HEALTH ACTS

Former Resolution Against Houses on Plague Sites Practically Re-scinded.

A precedent was established by the Board of Health yesterday that will in all likelihood result in the rebuilding of a great portion of the burned district in Chinatown within the next few months.

According to a resolution of the Board passed during the plague times building permits were refused for the re-erection of buildings on lands where plague had existed until the sewerage system was completed so that the new building could be connected directly with the sewers and the necessity of cesspools be done away with.

But yesterday after a discussion lasting over an hour it was decided to permit the rebuilding of the corner of Fort and Hotel streets, formerly occupied by the Pantheon Stables. Several cases of plague were found in this corner and the whole block of buildings were ordered burned by the Board on Feb. 17th last. Since that time L. C. Ables has made several efforts to obtain permission from the Board to rebuild the place but it was refused for the reason that the sewerage system had not been completed so that connection could be made directly with it.

W. O. Smith appeared with Mr. Ables yesterday to present the case to the Board and it was finally agreed to permit the work of building to go on with the reservation that no steps be taken towards occupying it or building a cesspool until after a special committee appointed for that purpose should report on the matter.

In presenting the case of the Ables people Mr. Smith said at the outset that he did not believe that the Board had any right to take such arbitrary action on building permits. Those should be issued by the Board of Public Works, but on applying there he had learned that a permit had been refused at the instance of the Board of Health.

"That was done," said Dr. Wood, "in compliance with the order of the Board that no buildings be erected where plague had existed until after sewer connection had been made."

"And we contend that just therein lies the injustice of the matter," said Mr. Smith, "for it is not the fault of the people who wish to build upon this property that the sewerage system is incomplete and it is out of their hands entirely."

"When the resolution was passed by the Board," explained Dr. Wood, "it was for the purpose of preventing the promiscuous erection of buildings in the burned district, which would have resulted soon in conditions similar to those that existed before the plague broke out, with cesspools everywhere and sanitary conditions the worst. We expected at the time of passing the resolution that the sewerage system would be nearly completed ere this and that buildings could be erected then without violating the order of the Board."

"We are willing to do anything within reason to follow the orders of the Board," said Mr. Smith, "if the Board will but permit work to begin on the building. We'll put in a water tight cement cesspool, and we'll burn every particle of dirt that we take from the ground in digging the cesspool."

Dr. Wood said that as the Pantheon buildings had been burned more than five months ago he thought that the danger of an outbreak of plague from that spot was entirely past, but he feared to establish a precedent of the kind as in many other places where permits had been refused the fires had occurred within a less period and there might still be danger.

Dr. Freeman moved that a committee of three be appointed to consult on the matter of restrictions on cesspools and the erection and occupying of buildings on property where plague had existed.

This motion carried and at the earnest request of Mr. Smith, the Board also passed a resolution permitting the Pantheon people to go ahead with the erection of their new building, provided that no steps were to be taken towards occupying it or digging a cesspool until a report from the committee had been received and permission had been granted from the Board.

Prinz Carl Fiend Doomed.

STOCKHOLM, June 30.—The trial of Philip Nordlund, who, on May 13 last, on the steamer Prinz Carl, on which he was a passenger, murdered seven men and wounded five others and a woman and a boy, after which he escaped in a boat to Koping and was captured the following day at Eskilstava, fifty-seven miles west of this city, was commenced to-day and resulted in the prisoner being convicted and sentenced to death.

Shortly after his arrest Nordlund confessed that he had deliberately planned the crimes, and that he had stolen 800 kronen from the captain of the steamer. He expressed regret that he had not killed every one on board the Prinz Carl, emphatically denied that he was insane, and asserted that he had committed the crimes in order to "avenge himself on mankind."

Suit for Life Insurance.

An administrator of the estate of D. B. Smith, the well-known shoe merchant of Honolulu, Cecil Brown yesterday brought suit against the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States to secure the payment of a policy of \$25,000, which the company has refused to pay.

THE STEPS ARE TAKEN

Hawaii's First National Bank.

STOCKHOLDERS DECIDE

Savings and Trust Society Will Also be Inaugurated as Was Outlined Yesterday.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

The steps preliminary to the conversion of the First American Bank of Hawaii, Ltd., were taken at the annual meeting of the stockholders of that institution yesterday morning at the office of Bruce Cartwright, Merchant street. The meeting was largely attended and the utmost harmony prevailed. The greatest interest was manifested in the subject of the change of the bank into the form proposed in the prospectus, and there was full discussion of the



COL. G. W. MACFARLANE.

resolution which gave to the board of directors full power to take the steps necessary to change the institution to the national form. The resolution also gives them the power to inaugurate the savings and trust society, outlined by Col. MacFarlane in the Advertiser. The action taken is given in the following which was offered by Bruce Cartwright and adopted by a unanimous vote:

Be it resolved, That the Board of Directors be, and they are hereby authorized and empowered to take such measures and to do and perform all acts, authority and power that are or may be necessary for the purposes of converting this bank into a National Bank under the provisions of the National Bank Act of the United States. And also to execute any and all papers to effectuate such change as may be necessary to carry out such conversion.

Be it further resolved, That when a National Bank succeeding this institution or taking over its business or a part thereof, is organized, or sooner if necessary, the Directors are authorized to call in the sum due on the subscribed capital stock, to wit: the sum of \$250,000, and thereafter to reduce the capital stock of this bank to the sum of \$250,000 and to carry on the business of this institution under its charter as a general banking, savings, loan and trust company with that capital, and to take over and deliver to the officers of the National Bank organized in this behalf, any and all property remaining and belonging to this institution and to receive in payment thereof paid-up shares in said National Bank to the amount of \$250,000 and to deliver such stock to the stockholders of this bank in proportion to the number of shares held by each of said stockholders.

Be it further resolved, That in the event of the change, last above set forth, that said Directors are hereby authorized to change or have changed the name of this institution, as follows: "The First American Savings and Trust Company of Hawaii, Limited."

And said Directors are also hereby authorized and empowered to execute any and all documents under seal or otherwise necessary or proper for the carrying out of the purposes above set forth and to pay all expenses incurred or incidental in the carrying out of any of the foregoing purposes.

The reports of President Cecil Brown and Cashier W. G. Cooper were presented, showing the institution to be in an excellent condition, and the annual elections of officers and directors were held. President Brown, B. F. Dillingham, vice-president; W. G. Cooper, cashier and E. M. Boyd, secretary, were re-elected, and W. M. Graham was chosen auditor in place of George McLeod, resigned. The only change in the board of directors was the election of G. J. Waller to succeed H. M. von Holt.

The report of the cashier, W. G. Cooper, showed the profits of the first year's business to have been \$16,286.40. President Cecil Brown in his report outlined the plan later adopted by the stockholders. He said:

"There being some doubt on the matter a question has been submitted to the department of Justice for an opinion as to whether under a strict construction of the National Banking act, a bank carrying on business under a territorial law can convert itself into a national bank. The provision of the National Banking Act makes provision

for conversion only for banks carrying on business under the laws of the United States. It is my opinion that if the bank is at present constituted and can be converted into a national bank, this will be the easiest and cheapest method of avoiding conversion of the provisions of that act.

The Directors, in December of last year, concluded to start a branch in Honolulu, and in January this was done. The expense was considerable in running up an office and in the purchasing of the necessary supplies and furniture, so far the venture has not proved as successful as it was hoped and expected, but the future of this bank is favorable for business, that it seems to me not advisable to discontinue the branch but to continue the business there two years as it can be done until after the next annual meeting. If, however, this institution becomes a National Bank, (not by conversion) it will have to be closed, as under the National Banking Act, no bank authorized to do business can maintain or carry on business in another place than that mentioned in the charter."

A tavern at Waikiki was raided the other night and a stock of liquor found. As good or better results might be had by ransacking the small groceries scattered through the residence districts where there is drunkenness on Saturday nights and much intermediate tipping. The shack grocery which does not sell alcoholic stimulants in some form strikes its neighbors as being an exception to the rule.



COL. G. W. MACFARLANE.

CANE CARS FOR PLANTATIONS.

WAILUKU, Maui, July 7.—The News says: The erection of 900 cane cars has just been begun at Kahului, by W. C. Gregg & Co., of Honolulu. These cars are for the H. C. & S. Co. and the Kihai plantation, and will probably be completed within the next four months.

Over 70 car loads of material have been received, including a half million feet of lumber, many tons of iron work, and a cargo of wheels, axles, castings, springs, etc., on the recently arrived Lurline. This iron work was forwarded from Pittsburgh by Mr. J. T. Tutill, now of Kahului, who had charge of the making of all the parts there.

These cars will embrace several new features, the invention of Mr. W. C. Gregg, among which are the "Gregg" patent adjustable stake pocket and the "Gregg" patent draw-head and bumper, the latter being a device which prevents the losing of links or pins, which in the past has been a source of considerable trouble to those using the old fashioned style of couplings.

Mr. Gregg has also invented a portable railroad steel tie and a cane unloader, one of the latter of which is now in use at the Awa mill where it supercedes the work of 12 men, and the fact that a dozen new orders have been placed for the "Gregg" cane unloaders is the best evidence of its adaptability for the purpose intended.

The erection of these cars at Kahului is in charge of Mr. W. W. Ricker, the engineer of the firm, assisted by Mr. H. B. Weller and Mr. J. A. Tutill. From fifty to seventy-five carpenters, blacksmiths and machinists will be employed on the work.

This firm is the first and only one, outside of England, to construct steam-plovers. An outfit of plows, made especially for the Kihai plantation is now en route from the Ohio shops of the Gregg Company, and will soon be doing service at Kihai.

To Help Drivers Turn the Corner.

An important street change is in contemplation by the Department of Public Works. It is a suggestion of Surveyor Wall to Superintendent McCandless and involves the rounding of the corner at Richards and King streets, slicing off a portion of the Capitol grounds. The general complaint of late is that Richards street is becoming an important artery to King street at this junction, and being a very narrow street much inconvenience is caused to drivers in turning into King street either toward Waikiki or toward Ewa.

Mr. Wall's plan has been put in tangible shape by stakes set inside the grounds at the corner, giving three separate cut-offs. The first contemplates a fifty-foot radius, the second a seventy-foot radius, and the third 100 feet. The purpose of making three measurements for the proposed improvement is to give the Superintendent of Public Works an opportunity to gain a clear idea as to just how much space should be given to the street.

Mr. McCandless spent sometime at the corner yesterday viewing the staked-out lines, but says nothing definite has been settled upon the suggestion.

Hives are a terrible torment to the little folks, and to some older ones. Doane's Ointment never fails. Instant relief and permanent cure. At any chemist's, 50 cents.

WAS DRUGGED

Dr. Posey's Suspicions of Ahuimanu.

The Owner of That Mare Has Poor Opinion of Island Horsemen.

Dr. Posey and C. E. Egan left for San Francisco yesterday by the Australia. Their two horses, Ahuimanu and Loupe, were also shipped by the same boat.

Loupe is undoubtedly the best harness horse that has ever been in the Islands, and was by his day among the first night in the States. He won the free-for-all at Kapi Lanu Park last year, and after going amble captured first honors two weeks ago in the Hilo free-for-all. He will now be fired and turned out at the Greenwood Stock Farm in California.

E. Egan, his owner, goes East, but intends to return in a few months, and will extensively patronize the racing game here next season.

Ahuimanu's performances are too well known to require comment. Her owner, Dr. Posey, says that the filly is the speediest 3-year old he has ever handled. He said in an interview with an Advertiser man on the boat that he will probably race her a time or two at Sacramento, in the fall, and then sell her, if his price can be obtained, which he fixes at \$10,000. The doctor said, further, that he has had enough of racing in the Islands, and will not ship her again under any circumstances. He does not think that he has had a square deal, and went so far as to say that he had strong suspicions that Ahuimanu was drugged before her last race with Aggravation. He further said that racing in the Islands is in the hands of a ring, and that being a stranger here he was taken advantage of. Had he entered his horse in the name of some publican, he observed, he thought that he might have been given a fighting chance to win.

Jimmy Logue was also a passenger by the Australia. He will ride in the East soon after arriving in California. Jimmy has made a good record here and won golden opinions by his unassuming, gentlemanly behavior. He rides with his head as well as his hands, and should make his mark with a little more experience.

It is probable that a match race at a mile between Hollinger's Aggravation and J. R. Wilson's Everett will be arranged to be run at no very distant date.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Schneider, Premier of Cape Colony, will resign.

Sloney Lucas was beaten in the Oakland handicap.

A bitter fight is in prospect between the Clark and Daly factions in Montana.

Two Democrats at Kansas City are divided on the silver question, and the convention may split.

David L. Rose, Mayor of Milwaukee, was temporary chairman of the Democratic National Convention.

Pennsylvania won the boat race from Wisconsin. It was the closest contest of years. Wisconsin won the freshman event.

No attempt has been made by the Southern Pacific company to bring back the Japanese who were expelled from Keweenaw by white laborers.

Maui Personals.

Matt McCann, Mr. Scribner and Mr. and Mrs. Ford of Lahaina came over to the races.

The District Court at Wailuku has been overcrowded, with work, both civil and criminal, for several weeks past, and the end is not in sight yet. Cannot we have a shorthand reporter, please?

Rev. W. Ault, who came over to Wailuku to hold divine services on Sunday last, was taken ill on that morning and by the advice of his physician did not attempt to hold services.—Maui News.

Lahaina Water Works.

Orders for pipe for the Lahaina water works have been sent to the States, and work is to be pushed as soon as the pipe is received. Matt McCann is favorably spoken of for superintendent of the Lahaina water works and will probably receive the appointment. This will be a good move, as he is well qualified for the position.—Maui News.

THE GOVERNOR'S CONFERENCE

Several Important Matters Discussed at Meeting Yesterday.

The Governor's conference yesterday was attended by every head of department who has a right to sit in the council.

Mr. McCandless inquired whether the Organic Act should be printed in Hawaiian or not. It was recommended that this be done.

The Superintendent of Public Works also drew attention to the fact that the beach road, Ala Moana, was being cut up by heavy rock teams used by Japanese. No recommendations were made. He also reported that many complaints were pouring into his office in regard to the overhanging balconies on new Chinese and Japanese houses. This refers to those which project over public sidewalks. He was advised to confer with the Attorney General for a ruling on the matter as to whether or not builders have the privilege to construct such balconies.

Superintendent of Public Instruction Atkinson brought up the question of providing temporary quarters for those who attend the Royal School. It was reported that the old building was unsafe and could not be used next term. He was instructed to find another building at the close of vacation.

The Oia public lands claimed most the attention of the conference for the greater part of the morning session. Land Commissioner Brown brought up the conditions for the settling of the Oia lands. The question of citizenship was thought to be involved. It was questioned whether any one but a citizen of the United States could occupy the lands. This put a new phase on the situation in Oia, and the matter was at length referred to the Attorney General for a ruling.

"Sure, Pat, and why are ye wearin' yer coat buttoned up like that on a warm day like this?" "Faith, yer riverence to hold the shirt Oi haven't got on."—Punch.

Poisoned

Terrible Feelings. Loss of Sleep.

Impurities often accumulate in the blood until they produce the most dangerous symptoms of poisoning. The appetite is lost, digestion weakened, and nerves exhausted.

Mrs. F. Flynn, of Adelaide, So. Australia, sends us her photograph and says:



"I used to have terrible feelings come over me. The doctors could do me no good. I could not sleep, my appetite left me, and I was a most miserable woman indeed. Having read of

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

I thought I would try it. To my great surprise, after taking only two bottles I found myself very much better in every way. After taking six bottles all my disagreeable feelings left me, and I was completely cured."

If your bowels are constipated, take Ayer's Pills. They are gentle and sure. They cure biliousness, dyspepsia, and sick headache. Take them with Ayer's Sarsaparilla; one aids the other.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents

BANKERS MAY BUY HAWAIIAN BONDS

Scheme Whereby Government Will Be Saved Much Interest.

It is quite likely, according to a statement made by Col. G. W. Macfarlane last evening, that the big New York banking firm of Seligman & Co. may attempt the refunding of the Hawaiian national debt.

Col. Macfarlane is closely in touch with the Seligmans, and he states that the matter is under consideration by them.

"It is well known," said the Colonel, "that the Seligmans stand very close to Secretary Gage and the administration, and next fall, when the question of taking up the Hawaiian debt comes before Congress, it is quite likely that a bill will be introduced to permit the Secretary of the Treasury to take steps toward the buying up of the \$4,000,000 in Hawaiian Government bonds. This will be done so as to prevent delay in the purchase of these bonds, for if they are to remain outstanding until the regular time of passing the appropriations bill there will be a long delay."

"If Secretary Gage were given power to have the bonds taken up he could authorize their purchase by some big banking house like that of the Seligmans, and then the Government could rebuy the bonds from them. That would save much red tape, and would likewise save the Government the amount of the interest on the bonds for the intervening interval."

"I understand that some negotiations toward purchase of these bonds have been in progress ever since Congress failed to include in the Hawaiian organic act a provision for the immediate redemption of these bonds, and it is quite likely that some such arrangement will be reached shortly after the convening of Congress in the fall."

"We have sold many different cough remedies, but none has given better satisfaction than 'Chamberlain's' says Mr. Charles Holzhauer, druggist, Newark, N. J. "It is perfectly safe and can be relied upon in all cases of coughs, colds or hoarseness." Sold by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

IT IS PERFECTLY RELIABLE. "We have sold many different cough remedies, but none has given better satisfaction than 'Chamberlain's' says Mr. Charles Holzhauer, druggist, Newark, N. J. "It is perfectly safe and can be relied upon in all cases of coughs, colds or hoarseness." Sold by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

The prizes that will be competed for at the tennis tournament in the fall will be purchased by G. P. Wilder while he is in the States.

Normal Cash Register Company

OF DAYTON, OHIO.

F. T. P. WATERHOUSE,

Wholesale Agent for the Territory of Hawaii.

The Bank of Hawaii

LIMITED.

Incorporated Under the Laws of the Republic of Hawaii.

CAPITAL \$400,000.00

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS:

Chas. M. Cooke, President

P. C. Jones, Vice-President

C. H. Cooke, Cashier

F. C. Atherton, Assistant Cashier

Directors—Henry Waterhouse, Tom May, F. W. Macfarlane, E. D. Tenney, J. A. McCandless.

Solicits the Accounts of Firms, Corporations, Trusts, Individuals, and will promptly and carefully attend to all business connected with banking entrusted to it. Sell and Purchase Foreign Exchange. Issue Letters of Credit.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.

Ordinary and Term Deposits received and interest allowed in accordance with rules and conditions printed in pass books, copies of which may be had on application.

Judd Building, Fort Street.

A Hot Weather Combination...

A Blue Flame Wickless Oil Stove, A Refrigerator, An Ice Cream Freezer A Water Cooler.

See them in the large window display.

The blue flame stove is in operation and runs from 2 a. m. to 5 p. m. without any attention. The fuel costs one cent per hour per burner.

NO SMOKE, NO SMELL, NO DANGER.

W. W. DIMOND & CO., LIMITED

Importers of Crockery, Glass and House Furnishing Goods.

Sole Agents for

JEWEL STOVES.

STANDARD AND PURITAN BLUE FLAME WICKLESS OIL STOVES.

PRIMUS STOVES.

GURNEY CLEANABLE REFRIGERATORS.

DOUBLE-COATED GRANITE IRONWARE.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORE.

IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD from all impurities from whatever cause arising.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples and Sore of all kinds, it is a never failing and permanent cure.

Cures Old Sores.

Cures Sores on the Neck.

Cures Sore Legs.

Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face.

Cures Scurvy.

Cures Ulcers.

Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.

Cures Glandular Swellings.

Clears the Blood from all impure matter.

From whatever cause arising.

It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains.

It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES.

FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in bottles, 25¢ each, and in cases containing six bottles, \$1.50. It is sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases—By ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes sold off by unprincipled vendors. The words, "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government stamp, and "Clarke's World-Famed Blood Mixture" blown in the bottle WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

Castle & Cooke, Ltd.

HONOLULU.

Commission Merchants.

SUGAR FACTORS.

—AGENTS FOR—

The Ewa Plantation Co.

The Waiana Agricultural Co., Ltd.

The Kohala Sugar Co.

The Waimea Sugar Mill Co.

The Koloa Agricultural Co.

The Fulton Iron Works, St. Louis, Mo.

The Standard Oil Co.

The George F. Blake Steam Pump & Weston's Centrifugals.

The New England Mutual Life Insurance Co. of Boston.

The Aetna Fire Insurance Co. of Hartford, Conn.

The Alliance Assurance Co. of London.

FIGURE OF HIS LAND

Leung Chi-tso Speaks on China.

ADDRESS BY REFORMER

Brilliant Young Head of the Movement Against the Empress Talks Freely.

It is not often that an audience has an opportunity to hear a man in public upon whose head a Government has set a price of \$25,000, but those who went to Progress Hall last evening were fortunate in seeing and hearing the friend of the young Chinese Emperor, Kwang Hsu, the mover of the Reform movement against the Empress Dowager.

Progress Hall was well lighted, the only decorations being the draping of two flags at the rear of the stage—that of the United States and the Chinese flag. Seated on the platform were the committee having charge of the lecture. They were Messrs. H. A. Hin, Lau Yang Man, W. W. Ahana, A. Y. Shen, Wong Su King, Tong Kau and Lau Ting, the latter being the hostward of the young reformer in his travels. Mr. L. R. Kentwell acted as interpreter. He had a difficult mission to perform, as he does not speak exactly the same dialect as Leung Chi-tso. Applause from the Americans present who understood the Chinese language punctuated the speaker's remarks and he was listened to with close attention to the end.

The reformer is a man whose face impresses one with sincerity in his endeavors to create sympathy for the young Chinese Emperor and to enlist the help of the Powers to give the nation a good government. He spoke with a knowledge of general world conditions which convinced the audience that he is a well-informed man. He has an open countenance and a persona magnetism rarely met with in persons of the Oriental races. His address last evening was one in which he showed that the aim of the reformers was only to enlist the help of civilized nations to assist them in overthrowing a government which will make China rise out of its middle ages. He stated with emphasis that the people of China were not a naturally bad race but were influenced by bad officials, who instructed them to hate foreigners. Otherwise the Chinese, he says, would be deemed good. These officials he declares should be removed and men with modern ideas of government put in their places.

The Boxers, he said, had the sympathy of the Empress Dowager and she was undoubtedly behind the present movement against the foreigners and missionaries in general. In China no one is allowed to carry arms of any kind. It is the contention of Leung Chi-tso that as the Boxers came into the country armed with modern rifles and equipments, the Chinese Government, backed by the Dowager, armed them.

In opening his address he said: "You all belong to a country with a good government. You are a liberty-loving people, a people that love righteousness. I know it is very hard to have a good government; a government of that kind comes from hard work. Today China resembles Europe and America as they were 100 years ago. Today I and many of my friends of the Reform party are willing to take the responsibility on our shoulders of making a good government for the Chinese people. I shall speak to you tonight of the present and future of China. All people who read the newspapers today know that China is in great danger. Where does this danger lie? It lies with the Empress Dowager and her officials. There is a big revolution in China. The Boxers are the people who have given us the trouble. They derive their encouragement from the Dowager. The foreign nations have suspected that the Dowager is in sympathy with the Boxers."

"I can easily prove that the Dowager is with this movement because the Boxers are supposed to fight with their fists and hands only. Where did they get their modern rifles and equipments? They must have obtained these from the Dowager and the Government. The Chinese people are not allowed to carry arms, yet when this trouble broke out they were fully equipped, and now it seems that these rifles were given by the Government. On the 28th of May and the 1st of June the Empress Dowager issued three proclamations and the tone of them shows that her full sympathies are with the Boxers. The proclamations read that the Boxers must protect themselves, because foreign missionaries—some good and some bad—were against them, and to protect themselves they must fight. Again, General Yang Fu Tung killed several Boxers and he was degraded for so doing."

"A few days ago I received news from China that Prince Tung had taken a large number of these Boxers into his service. He has taken those who were under the 'eight flags' which have joined together just for the purpose Prince Tung wished them to. Prince Tung is against the foreigners. There are more proofs that the Dowager shows her sympathies with the course of the Boxers, but I need not dwell upon them."

"The Dowager and her friends have indirectly through the Boxer movement caused many foreigners to be killed. The Dowager rules the country with an iron hand. The Chinese people are all good people. I don't wish to flatter them, but I know they are very good people. The bad people are the official class. If the people have turned bad, it is because the officials have offered them inducements and instructed them to be so."

"Hu-nam is the most conservative province of China and the people are very stubborn and opposed to foreigners entering it. About the telegraph wires and pelt river steamers to show their displeasure. Three years ago Chang Fu Chang, the Governor, and his party, all reformers, came into the province, and affairs have changed since much for the better. The people have listened to his counsel and there has been no trouble there against the foreigners since then. If the Chinese people are opposed to foreigners, it is not their own fault, but the fault of the officials. They teach them to oppose the foreigners. If we have a good government and good officials, then they will be to teach our people to respect the foreigners."

"Those who are in power wish to close the ports of China entirely and prevent any foreigners coming in. That is the sentiment of the Chinese Government."

"It is the intention of myself and my

friends of the Reform movement that we shall effect a good government in our native country. It is our duty to the Chinese people to help them to this end. If the government of China is weak, there will be trouble between it and the Powers. If China were strong, they would partition the country. You know that for many years the commercial interests between China and the other nations are solely in the hands of the Dowager. She is the person that has full sway in all commercial matters. All these years the government has put the people down and has set up a barrier between the foreign nations and the great Empire."

"The Chinese Government has not been able to protect its subjects and that is the cause of all the revolutions in the last half-century. Almost every European nation has a concession from the Empire and yet they are afraid to go into the country to claim their rights to the land ceded. Why is this? Because the Government is weak. Nations are afraid to give their money in China, although everyone knows that China is the wealthiest of all. We all know that in these Pashan Islands in the last few years we have had prosperity. This is because we expect all the time to have a good, stable government."

"The foreign countries have sent troops to Peking and men-of-war to the coasts because they know the present Government is too weak to help the subjects of foreign nations."

"If we want to catch the thief we must first catch the ringleader. The leader of the Boxers must be exterminated before peace can be restored. Since the Tai Ping rebellion the Manchus government has lost the respect of the nations. If it had not been for the co-operative assistance of foreign nations, China would have fallen long ago. The reason why they assisted was because the Powers wanted to help China, because they thought by doing this the officials would gradually become better. It is impossible to expect anything from the officials because they have not the capacity to govern people. It is useless to wait for them to reform."

"We thank Gordon during the Tai Ping rebellion for helping China, but he only went half-way with the work. If others want to help us they must go further and not do it half and half."

"I will speak now of the future of China. A doctor must first find out the cause of a patient's illness and he will cure him quickly, but afterwards he must give him more and stronger remedies to make him completely well. The curing of the disease of the nation is similar to that of curing the disease of a person. We must first cure the nation and then give such remedies as will make it better. In what way can we cure China? We must first cure the people and then we can get a good government."

"At present the foreign powers are thinking of partitioning China, but to partition the country would be a great evil. As I said before, the people are a good people, but the official class are not. The foreign missionaries must go against the official class and not against the masses of the people. If the foreign countries are willing to reorganize our present government, the Chinese will be very thankful to them. If the Powers were to partition the country and every nation take a strip of territory, then the Chinese people would say, 'You come and see how good your intentions are.' They will always say, 'You come to rob the country.' No doubt the hatred of the foreigner will become more intense. Those who do not at present belong to the Boxers will flock to their standard if the partition takes place. There are over 400,000,000 people in China. Nine-tenths of them will surely go over to the Boxers in such an event, and there will be no peace to the world. The foreign Powers, seeing China in trouble, and desiring to partition the country, is like the doctor curing a sick man by giving him so much medicine that it almost kills him. It is not difficult to have good government in China, and I know the very method that would give China such a government as it needs. The present Emperor, Kwang Hsu, is a very bright young man and he likes his people. He has love for them. He has read over a hundred translations of books from foreign languages and he has acquired many foreign ideas. He knows much about the laws of foreign countries. About three years ago he was giving power to persons to take charge of the government for its good. Although he ruled nominally for twenty-eight years, the power was in reality in the hands of the Dowager, and he had only three months in which he was really allowed to have anything to say in regard to the government. Suddenly when the Empress Dowager found out that Kwang Hsu had so many foreign ideas, she became afraid, and cast him aside. For several thousand years the Emperor and his officials had the control of the government and the people had nothing to do with it. It was the intention of the Emperor to give the rights to his people. He wanted foreigners to come in and assist him to organize the new Chinese Government. Of those who assisted Kwang Hsu, six were beheaded and about thirty-five others fled from China with a price on their heads, and I am one of the latter."

Dowager wanted to put Po Ching, a lad of nine years, on the throne. The leader of the Boxers, Prince Tung, is the father of this lad."

"Kwang Hsu is the friend of his people and his country and the Dowager and Prince Tung are the enemies. (Applause.) I know that England, America and Japan are all willing to help the Emperor, Kwang Hsu, to win back his throne for him. Even the foreigners Powers do not help the people of China must help put him back on the throne."

"In the twentieth century China will witness a great change for the better. She will match with the Powers of the world in progress. A hundred years ago Europe did not enjoy that which she is enjoying today. She had to undergo a great deal of hardship first. Perhaps Asia will witness the same prosperity as Europe has done. I and my friends will do our duty to organize our government on modern plans, and it is my hope that foreign Powers will help us."

"It is my hope that the Christian people will try to restore the Emperor, and that those that all will work together to make China of the great world nations. I thank you all." (Applause.)

Leung Chi-tso may soon leave for Washington and other seats of governments to endeavor to gain the ear of the Powers and enlist their sympathies in reform."

Mrs. Brown—"I must be going back to the city at once; I've had three letters from my husband in two days."

Mrs. Gray—"Why, you poor dear! I know just how you feel; two would be suspiciously attentive—but three! I really am afraid he has been doing something very reprehensible."

Brooklyn Life.

AN EPIDEMIC OF DIARRHOEA.

Mr. A. Sanders, writing from Cocoa-nut Grove, Florida, says there is quite an epidemic of diarrhoea there. He had a severe attack and was cured by four doses of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. He says he also recommended it to others, and they say it is the best medicine they ever used. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

Jim Sherwood will arrive here shortly from Manila.

FEARS FOR THE OREGON

Fate of Famous Ship Undecided.

INJURY IS VERY SERIOUS

If the Weather Remains Fair She May be Saved by Hard Work.

LONDON, July 12.—A special dispatch from Shanghai, dated June 30th (Saturday) states that the United States battle ship Oregon, which was ashore in the Gulf of Pechili, have been saved. There is some chance that the vessel may be floated.

The point where the Oregon grounded is fifty miles west northwest of Chefoo. It is 100 miles west of Pinnacle Rock, where she struck. Pinnacle Rock is about twenty-five feet high and lies three and two-thirds miles south of Hawk Island, and about a mile and a quarter north northeast of the island of Siao Lu Shan. The rock is encircled by a shoal and should not be approached nearer than three cables. According to the Hydrographic Bureau officials, there is a strong current of from three to five knots speed always prevalent in this vicinity. At this fact, together with the dense fog that prevailed at the time, greatly increased the danger of navigating the Oregon. The officials of the Hydrographic Bureau say there is a great rise and fall of the tide at that point, about ten feet, and it is possible that the Oregon may be lifted in this way and set adrift without assistance.

Captain Wilde's statement of the injuries sustained by the Oregon is scarcely sufficient to enable the naval constructors here to form a definite opinion as to the prospects of saving the famous ship. They say, however, that the ship probably can be saved if the weather does not become rough, but, unfortunately, this is the season of storms in Chinese waters.

DEPARTMENT IS FEARFUL. WASHINGTON, June 30.—The Navy Department entertains the gravest fears that the famous battle ship Oregon, which is aground off How Ke Island, will be lost to the navy. Secretary Long, however, hopes that the condition of the vessel is not as bad as the reports indicate.

The Navy Department is doing everything to send relief to the great battle ship. Admiral Remy acted promptly. He ordered the Zafiro, which was at Chefoo, to proceed at once to the Oregon, and the Iris has also been ordered to the rescue. The construction experts say that as the hull has been penetrated by a rock, many plates will be torn away if the vessel is dragged, from her present position.

Although the place where the Oregon is aground is described as Pinnacle Rock, the official chart of the Hydrographic office does not show any such rock in the Chang Shan channel, which is south of How Ke Island. According to the Hydrographers, the Oregon was standing on about the usual course, and no blame is yet apparently chargeable to Captain Wilde.

According to Captain Wilde, the main injury is very serious. The naval constructors believe the rock on which the vessel struck near frame 19 has actually gone through the double bottom of the ship and projects above it. In case the vessel is floated she will be taken to Port Arthur or Nagasaki to be placed in dry dock. The Oregon cost the Government \$6,575,022.75. She was put in commission at San Francisco, July 15, 1895.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—After an examination of the plans of the battle ship Oregon in the light of the commanding officer's report, officials of the Navy Department express the opinion that if she struck at high tide she cannot be saved. The Oregon anchored on account of fog, at a point just north of Pinnacle Rock, where the fog for the lift. The current sets in very swiftly at this point, and it is presumed that the anchor dragged, as Captain Wilde reports that when the boats sounded around the ship there were "at least five feet of water." This condition indicated that the ship was moving toward the rocks clearly shown on the chart supplied to the Oregon. When the weather cleared Captain Wilde must have appreciated his danger and attempted to escape from it.

"I have an idea," said one of the officers, "that when the order to hoist anchor was given the current swept the battle ship toward the rock, and before her engines could give her headway she struck."

Mr. Wu, the Chinese Minister, said today that the particular spot was a graveyard for shipping.

So far as officers of the department are able to plat the position of the ship with the incomplete information at hand, they believe that the Oregon must have been carried by the current east-southeast, and that the tide must have been at its flood. In this event there is danger that the ship will settle on the rock, ripping a still larger hole in her bottom, making it impossible for her to be floated.

The difference between the rise and fall of the tide at the point where the Oregon lies is six feet, so that if she struck at high tide she has incurred an added danger. Secretary Long made this statement to me this afternoon:

"I grieve for the Oregon as I would if one of our best naval men were hurt and in danger. There is almost a sense of personal loss. I am still hopeful that she can be saved and towed into Port Arthur."

WHAT BUILDER SCOTT SAYS.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 1.—Irving M. Scott, the builder of the Oregon, was greatly grieved when he learned of the mishap to the famous fighting machine. He is hopeful, however, that more accurate information will show that the vessel is not in such a bad way as she has been reported, and that with prompt assistance she can be saved.

"Much will depend," said Mr. Scott, "on the condition of the tide at the time she struck. If the mishap occurred at low water, I am confident that by lightening her guns and ammunition there will be no difficulty in floating her off at high water."

"The hole in her side above the double bottom is not serious; that can be easily corked. The holes in her bottom, however, may prove serious if both the outer and inner hulls have been pierced. The fact that the forward compartment is flooded need cause no worry. It could be filled, with the bulkhead

closed, without endangering the safety of the ship."

HISTORY OF THE OREGON.

The great battle ship Oregon is the most famous vessel of the United States navy today. Her voyage around the world in 1897-98, her capture of the Spanish fleet at Manila, when she covered 14,000 miles and arrived at her destination in perfect condition, and her part in the battle without a day's delay, was the most remarkable voyage in the history of battle ships, and the part that she bore in the battle of July 3, 1898, off Santiago, is now historic. The trip from the Pacific to the Atlantic coast has been approached only by her own return trip from New York to Manila, via Cape Horn, a distance of 23,000 nautical miles, arriving, as Admiral Dewey cabled, "in fit condition for any duty."

The Oregon was docked at the Puget Sound Naval Station on January 4, 1898, and having had the usual docking repairs made, was floated on February 16th, the day on which news came of the blowing up of the battle ship Maine in Havana harbor the night before. When it became evident that war was likely to be the outcome of the Cuban trouble, the Oregon was ordered to the Atlantic, to add its great strength to Admiral Sampson's fleet, and from the time that the signal of "Ahead, full speed" was received at 6:50 a. m. on March 4th until 8:30 p. m. on May 21th, when the engines were stopped and the Oregon anchored off Jupiter Inlet, Fla., her remarkable machinery, cared for and manipulated by an engineer department whose perfect organization and rare ability stand pre-eminent, worked without a serious casualty. The history of this voyage is a story of ceaseless vigil and painstaking care on the part of the engineer personnel to maintain the efficiency of the motive machinery, and on the part of the staff, headed by the gallant Captain Charles E. Clark, to insure the safety of the great vessel in that perilous time.

Life below the protective deck of the Oregon after March 6, 1898, was a life of hardship and toil. A life spent in a heated atmosphere, where the roaring of the furnaces and the leaping of the massive engines might well have afforded some excuse for confusion. Not so, however. These men of the engineer department were equal to the emergency, and went about their duty earnestly and with wonderful intelligence. The organization was perfect and the execution of the task faultless. On more than one occasion, when the labors of the men before the furnaces seemed to them to go for naught, and they felt all but discouraged because the steam would not "go up," the engineer officers, discarding their uniforms, jumped in among them, fed the furnaces with their own hands, and by force of example so encouraged the firemen that with cheers they redoubled their efforts, and the great ship struck through the water at swifter pace. This is the spirit that imbued the men of the Oregon—engineers, staff and crew—and this the work that brought to a successful end the most remarkable run ever made by a battle ship.

Ordinarily, after a run of 14,000 knots, a great many repairs would be found absolutely necessary even to a cruiser, and several weeks would not be considered too long a time to spend in rehabilitating the engines and boilers of any ship after such extraordinary service, but the Oregon cooled, rapidly completed a few adjustments of machinery, repaired a few minor defects, and at 1:04 on the morning of May 21th, less than three days after her arrival, was steamed away from Key West to add her strength to that of our fleet off Santiago de Cuba. Her part in the battle of July 3, 1898, which resulted in the annihilation of the Spanish fleet under Admiral Cervera, is now a matter of history, and too fresh in the minds of Americans to need repetition. But if any further evidence is needed than that already given of the qualities of the Oregon, and of her personnel, the following appropriate quotations from the official report of Admiral Sampson on the battle of July 3d will undoubtedly furnish it:

"The fine speed of the Oregon enabled her to take a front position in the chase and the Cristobal Colon did not give up until the Oregon had thrown a thirteen-inch shell beyond her. This performance adds to the already brilliant career of this fine battle ship, and speaks highly of the skill and care with which her admirable efficiency has been maintained during a service unprecedented in the history of fighting vessels of her class."

The Oregon was launched from the Union Iron Works, October 26, 1893, and was commissioned July 15, 1896. In length she is 348 feet; 69 feet 3 inches beam, 25 feet 4 1/2 inches draft; displacement 11,000 tons. Her contract specified sixteen knots, which she exceeded almost a full knot on her trial trip. Her main battery consists of four 13-inch, eight 8-inch and four 6-inch rapid fire, and her secondary battery of twenty 6-pounders and two 1-pounders. Her side armor is of 18 inches thickness, her cost was \$2,223,310. Her complement is 32 officers and 462 men.

Weak Children

How sad it is to see weak children—boys and girls who are pale and thin. They cannot enjoy the sports of childhood, neither are they able to profit by school life. They are indeed to be pitied. But there is hope for them.

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steamed away from Key West to add her strength to that of our fleet off Santiago de Cuba. Her part in the battle of July 3, 1898, which resulted in the annihilation of the Spanish fleet under Admiral Cervera, is now a matter of history, and too fresh in the minds of Americans to need repetition. But if any further evidence is needed than that already given of the qualities of the Oregon, and of her personnel, the following appropriate quotations from the official report of Admiral Sampson on the battle of July 3d will undoubtedly furnish it:

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Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

FRIDAY JULY 13, 1900.

AMERICAN PROSPERITY.

The new prosperity of the United States is drawing the attention of economists as well as campaign debaters. The Literary Digest notes the appearance of a book on the subject, wherein the increase of business during the past few years is comprehensively and to some extent analytically dealt with. This work, the author of which is Ray Stannard Baker, is called "Our New Prosperity." From it the following bits of information are gleaned:

Between 1897 and 1900 European banks of issue gained \$1,000,000 in gold, going from \$1,591,000,000 to \$1,595,000,000. In the same period the United States showed a gain from \$692,000,000 to \$1,016,000,000. The savings-banks statistics showed that whereas the average individual deposit in 1894 was \$356, in 1899 it was \$419. It is interesting to note from Mr. Baker's figures how quickly the unusual prosperity of the country is reflected in the charitable gifts of the wealthy people of the land.

For instance, in 1898, Americans gave \$28,984,900; in 1899 the total charitable gifts amounted to \$79,749,956. As it might be expected, the use of luxuries increased among Americans at a tremendously rapid rate along with the advance of good times. A curious instance of this is seen in Mr. Baker's investigation of the piano trade. He found that in the nine States of the Northwest more pianos were sold in six months of 1899 than during the entire previous six years. In the diamond trade he shows that 1897 brought \$2,000,000 worth of diamonds into the country; 1898, \$7,000,000; and in 1899 no less than \$12,175,550.

The general prosperity extends to some unexpected phenomena. For instance, owing to the larger business between the small buyers and the retail stores, the American people were using \$11,000,000 more of dimes, quarters, and half-dollars in September, 1899, than they had been using in September, 1897. The postal business is not behind in its rapid extension. For the year ending June 30, 1899, 7,000,000 more money orders were issued than in the year 1895, the increased amount coming to \$55,000,000, and the average amount per order had been increased from \$7 to \$7.40.

More curious still, reports from various States show that crime everywhere decreased. Take, for instance, the showing in the single State of Illinois. For the year ending September 30, 1895, during the hard times, 927 convicts were sent to the state penitentiary. In the year ending September 30, 1899, the number was only 506, or hardly more than half. The decrease, it is said, was unquestionably due to lessened idleness. The army of unemployed is no longer an army and no longer unemployed; and there is in consequence less drunkenness and less tendency to crime. Prosperity also brings with it a feeling of hope, and it is now easier to earn a living than to steal it.

It was the Democratic theory four years ago that, if home industries were protected, the import trade would fall off so rapidly as to leave a revenue deficit and compel the Government to make good the losses of the Treasury by means of internal revenue taxation. Democratic and free trade advocates did not realize that the prosperity due to a revival of home manufactures would both tempt and enable people to buy luxuries and that a considerable part of these good things of life would come from abroad and pay tariff duties. Witness the statement about diamonds. Under the low tariff which existed during the greater part of 1897, but \$2,000,000 worth of these gems were brought into the United States. The duties were low enough but people lacked the money to buy. By virtue of the Dingley tariff duties went up upon almost everything used or consumed in America, our industries took a new start and now (for 1899) behold the importation of diamonds to the value of \$12,175,550. Silks, wines, works of art and the like present the same phenomena. It is better to make things dear and give everybody the money to buy than it is to make things cheap and withhold the means of buying. That is the philosophy of the protective tariff in a nutshell.

A THREAT OF BLACKMAIL.

The point made by the Advertiser in a brief paragraph on negro labor yesterday was that the laws of the United States, regulating labor immigration to these Islands, could not be interfered with by the Territorial Legislature. The Independent concedes that this may be true but assumes that the planters could be bulldozed into doing whatever the Legislature might direct. We quote:

We are looking for information only, and ask Editor Smith before the "threatened" Legislature meets whether it would be within the power of the said Legislature to tax sugar, say, with \$10 a ton, as a Territorial tax, as long as undesirable laborers were employed, or to raise the taxes on property to such an extent that our local sugar barons would wish they were well domiciled in Oakland?

The courts afford the taxpayer redress against legislative blackmailing or robbery. Taxation to be lawful must be fair. Taxpayers cannot be taxed out of existence to suit a bulldozing legislature, especially if they have corporate rights and privileges. No planter will pay 10 per cent on sugar nor will any property-owner submit to the practical confiscation of his land. In these respects the courts will safeguard him; and if they were not here to do it the victim, collectively speaking, would safeguard himself.

A Legislature which would undertake to follow out the blackmailing program marked down by the Independent ought first to look up Bob Wilcox's gas tank and get its ground floor furnished for emergencies.

The failure of the Spring wheat crop is the first boost Bryanism has had since the February sick returns came in from Manila.

REFORMING HAWAIIAN COURTS.

The severe decision of the Arizona bench is being imparted, as we were sure it would be, to the easy-going and negligent judicial customs of these Islands. When Mr. A. S. Humphreys, late of Phoenix, A. T., was named as one who might be induced to wear the ermine of the Circuit Court, the Advertiser warmly approved. We saw that our courts were too reckless and undisciplined; they stood too little on form and ceremony; they were inclined to whomp things up and jump the traces, wholly regardless of the harm done to their dignity. The one thing they needed, and have now got was a Judge trained in the punctilious etiquette of Arizona.

"You manage-amen tramp," said a Tucson Judge to a shirt-sleeved witness some years ago, "where's your coat?"

"I left it at home, your Honor!" replied the culprit in weak tones. "It was such hot weather that I felt more comfortable without."

"You did, did you?" said the Judge sharply. "Now you money home and get that coat. Court is adjourned for an hour."

Four days later the witness reappeared, then in proper garb, smiling to think that the Judge could find no further fault. When the court saw him lightning began to flash. An order to the Sheriff brought the man before the bench at a quickstep. "Where have you been?" thundered the Court.

"Been home for my coat. I rode as fast as I could."

"Where do you live?" was the next question.

"At Holbrook!"

"What!" snapped the Judge, "a hundred and fifty miles from here? Why didn't you tell me that?"

"Because," was the sufficient answer, "you didn't ask."

There may be better illustrations of Arizona judicial etiquette, but we were reminded of that particular one by Judge Humphreys' course towards our esteemed unconventional friend Mr. Testa, whose experiences are thus related, not without some tinge of personal bitterness, in Mr. Testa's own paper:

Judge Humphreys of the Circuit Court of this small Territory is very particular. His Honor is on his dignity as no legal luminary has appeared to be in these Islands. He made an exhibition of himself yesterday that would make an idol grin, when he forbade Mr. E. J. Testa to talk to the clerk of the court who was not adorned with a coat. Testa did his usual function in the newspaper business by copying "court notes," and he was as most working men are during business hours in this warm climate—in his shirt sleeves. The fact hurt the learned Judge, who probably didn't have shirts when he arrived here. He deliberately insulted Mr. Testa, who knows more about the etiquette of a court in a minute than Mr. Humphreys does in a year, and all because The Independent, a few weeks ago, called special attention to the impropriety of a Judge of the Circuit Court making a cowardly attack on a brother Judge, who had the misfortune of being a Democrat. We hope that Mr. Testa will take notice of the insult offered to him by the petty-forging carpet-bagger, who has gained a seat in our formerly honorable courts. The Judge is too insignificant to be noticed whether he has a shirt on or not. In the meantime we hope our staff will attend to their business without asking the advice of a Judge as to the size of their collars or their costume in general.

This is indeed severe but we must say that Mr. Testa committed a rash and inexcusable act when he appeared to an Arizona Judge in anything except a Prince Albert coat and light pearl-gray creased trousers; white shirt with small gold studs; link sleeve-buttons; high dickey with four-in-hand tie; fob chain and carrying a Youmans' silk hat of the latest block. Had Testa loomed up before the Court in this, the usual costume of industrious newspaper men in the Honolulu climate, the Judge would not have been shocked. As it was he was dumfounded. Never before had he seen a reporter wearing shirt-sleeves in the sacred temple of Arizona justice; and if the Court knows itself he never will see such an unbecoming sight again.

Other men than Testa have been taught to respect the divinity that doth hedge the court where His Honor sits in awful state. The Attorney-General made bold to ask Judge Humphreys to examine a certain point of law and was brought up short with the remark that the Court wanted no instructions from him. Ex-Judge Davis was yanked into a state of mindfulness so quickly that he was under the impression, for several minutes, that he had been struck by the Constitution. In fact it has reached such a pass that the free and easy lawyers and spectators of former years shiver in their shoes every time they come within range of the Arizona wool-sack. And well they may, for most of them know no more about the real thing in judicial punctilio than a mule knows about side-pockets. But they are learning. A Daniel has come to judgment and voo to the man who enters the temple of justice in anything but fashionable attire or is intent upon making the irreverent suggestion that an Arizona jurist could learn anything by looking into law books.

The Grand Jury, which is one of our coming institutions, is a good thing in some respects and a bad one in others. Those who want justice done may go to an honest Grand Jury and, if they can show proper cause, may start its machinery of indictment at no cost to themselves. The trouble is that so many rascals succeed in getting the Grand Jury to indict honest men on perjured testimony. As the Jury is expected to keep an eye on all public officials, it theoretically at least, improves the efficiency and integrity of the public service. On the other hand politicians always try to control the Grand Jury by getting their friends drawn for it and succeed so often that the body organized to protect the public becomes a safeguard of official thieves. The quality of popular sentiment has much to do with the value of Grand Juries. Given a State like Massachusetts and the Jury is all that the writers of the Federal Constitution intended it to be; but in a State like California it is, more than half the time, a handy instrument of designing rogues.

We warn Attorney-General Dole that an Arizona court is not to be monkeyed with by an unarmed man.

It is understood the attended arguments in the Treasury, looking it is not so much as to be questioned, but that he may at any time issue liquor licenses to himself. This peculiar assignment is designed to suit both sides of the present controversy and may be regarded as an easy way of abandoning the whole case.

A new-comer to Honolulu finds two things besides current prices of living to complain of—the want of rapid transit and of rentable cottages. Fortunately rapid transit is soon to be in motion and when it comes, house-building in the suburbs will begin on comparatively cheap land, making low rents practicable. Then Honolulu will begin to grow and thrive as it should.

We don't observe any members of the Bow Wong or Protect the Emperor Society en route to the battle fields where the fate of that sovereign hangs in the balance. They are ready to protect him so far as cutting off their queues will do it but they seem to have conscientious scruples against exposing their necks to

The short, sharp shock of a chilly and choppy chopper on a big black book.

The minor coins of the United States may soon come into circulation here through the Postoffice, which agency has succeeded in forcing them upon the reluctant public of San Francisco. The law requires Federal postmasters to give exact change and they are at liberty to use one, two and three cent pieces in doing so. In this connection it is interesting to note that the mint has lately issued a new three cent piece with a hole through the center so as to clearly distinguish it from the dime which it otherwise resembles.

Leung Chi-to made a strong point against the Empress Dowager when he said that the Boxers could not have procured arms without her assistance. The Boxers, who come from the poorest people of China, had no arms nor money to buy them when the revolutionary troubles began, but now they are well-equipped. Their military supplies came, in the nature of things, from the Chinese arsenals. It is also evident that the Government troops are fighting with the Boxers, else why the facility shown by Admiral Seymour's antagonists in the handling of artillery?

The members of the local Bow Wong Society have no cause to feel surprised at the arrest of relatives in China. They knew that if their names got on the list kept by the Chinese Consul here those relatives would have to suffer; and yet they did not protect their revolutionary meetings from spies and even went so far as to have their photographs taken in a group. With culpable recklessness these Bow Wongs let the Consul have the information he wanted and now come the vicarious atonement. They have only themselves to blame, providing it is a matter of any concern to them what becomes of their kindred.

The case of the Oregon looks serious. Minister Wu says that Pinnacle Rock, upon which the splendid vessel struck, is a "graveyard of shipping," quite like Sable Island off the Newfoundland coast. Though the Naval officials are making every effort to free the Oregon they do not express much hope. When a battleship gets a reef through her hull in a sea which is subject to frequent storms and occasional typhoons she is likely to stay where she was wrecked until the elements break her up. All Americans hope for the best but the object lesson of the Charleston, a smaller vessel in a similar predicament, is not encouraging.

The amusing statement of the Independent party now propose to set aside the clause of the organic law requiring that all the proceedings of the Legislature shall be carried on in English. They regard the feat as no more difficult than Kaui's plan to restore the Queen by Legislative resolution. We understand that Meekapu, a well-known native hack-driver, an aspirant for Legislative honors, has assured the party that he can nullify the Congressional provision by a single turn of the wrist. Meekapu and Kaui will be a slightly brace of statesmen when they get under full highway and Congress may as well make ready to show its cleanest pair of heels.

So far we have the following program for the Legislature as marked out by the newspaper organ of the native Independent party:

Refusal to concur in the executive nominations.

To free the lepers from Molokai and abolish segregation.

To pass labor immigration laws in disregard of the rights of Congress.

To compel planters to conform to the labor policy of the Legislature by taxing the sugar and other crops who refuse, in the sum of \$10 per ton, also raising the tax rates on their land.

To which Mr. Kaui, a candidate for Senator, proposes to add this achievement:

The restoration of the Queen.

No fault can be found with this excellent draft of statesmanship except the non-appearance of a clause pledging the Legislature to poison the missionaries and divide their property among Independents of good standing.

All casualties of war do not occur while the war is in progress. There is a legacy of shattered nerves and impaired organs which later calls for payment. Doubtless the death from heart disease of Admiral Philip in the prime of life may be traced to his experiences while in command of a battleship at Santiago. No man with a tendency to heart disease or nervous prostration can go through a battle without suffering physical harm. Captain Clark of the Oregon broke down as soon as the Olympia died of heart trouble a few weeks after the Manila victory, and a considerable number of lesser officers have succumbed to the same malady. And now goes Philip whose order, "Don't cheer boys; the poor devils are dying," was over his shoulder when the Santiago battle was over, gathered his officers and men about him and gave thanks to God, made him one of the marked characters in the American naval service.

The province of Shantung, where the Boxers originated, has had a hard time with foreigners and caused to resent their presence. The northern coast of Shantung was the scene of one of the Japanese invasions of 1894-95 and thousands of people were made homeless and turned into bandits by the burning of their villages. Two years ago the Germans seized the port of Kiaochow on the southeastern coast and have been encroaching ever since upon the lands of the interior. Wei-Hai-Wei, the other good port in Shantung, is held by the British and they have not been gentle in their treatment of the peasantry. It is natural enough, under such circumstances, that an anti-foreign movement should take form in the harried province and draw a multitude of people to its warlike standards.

Since the clock-work infernal machine explosion on the Bremen dock many years ago there has occurred nothing so horrible in the way of a maritime catastrophe in port as that elsewhere described. Indeed the Bremen affair, though it cost three hundred lives, lacked many of the elements of high tragedy that appear in the New York holocaust. The spectacle of a great ocean liner swept with fire and floating close to populous wharves with its port-holes filled with the heads of terrified men and women, all doomed to unspeakable pangs and quick death; and beyond that the sight of other floating and blazing pyres and docks going up in smoke, while the air shivered with shrieks and appeals for help, was awful beyond description. Now that the tragedy has occurred it seems strange that it should have so few precedents, for those great covered docks, filled with combustibles are always a danger to themselves and to the ships that tie to them. Hereafter the insurance companies will be pretty certain to require a different sort of construction, involving fire proof walls and doors on the sides of all covered wharves used in the steamship business.

SUPREME COURT CALENDAR.

Twenty-three cases are on the calendar of the special July term of the Supreme Court and the court will be busy hearing them for many days to come.

At the meeting of the court yesterday Chief Justice Frear said that Justice Perry would not be able to sit in the hearing of any of the cases of the present term on account of his health, but that he hoped to be able to resume his duties before the beginning of the next regular term.

Following is a complete list of the cases on the calendar:

Cokala Sugar Co. vs. J. R. Wilson; exceptions from First Circuit Court; Kinney, Ballou & McClanahan for plaintiff; Thurston & Carter for defendant.

A. M. Brown vs. Collector General of Customs; mandamus appeal from First Circuit Court; Thurston & Carter for petitioner; Attorney General for respondent-appellant.

R. R. Hind vs. N. C. Williford, Tax Assessor; appeal from Tax Appeal Court, Third Circuit. Kinney, Ballou & McClanahan for plaintiff; Carl Smith for defendant-appellant.

Joseph Scharsch vs. Kilauea Sugar Co.; exceptions from Fifth Circuit Court; Brighton and Carter for plaintiff; Kinney, Ballou & McClanahan for defendant-appellant.

John Bohnenberg et al. vs. Anna Zimmernann et al.; appeal from a Circuit Judge, Fourth Circuit. Wise for plaintiff; Andrews for defendant-appellant.

E. N. Holmes vs. I. E. Ray; appeal from Fourth Circuit Court. Wise for plaintiff; Carl Smith and Maydwell for defendant.

Wong Kwai vs. Liliuokalani; appeal from Circuit Judge, First Circuit; rehearing asked for. Humphreys & Andrews for plaintiff-appellant; Robertson & Wilder for defendant.

In re George M. Deacon, alleged bankrupt; appeal from Circuit Judge, Fourth Circuit. Carl Smith for petitioner; Kinney, Ballou & McClanahan for respondent-appellant.

John E. Bush et al. vs. Republic of Hawaii; ejectment (original). Magoon & Long for plaintiff; Attorney General and J. W. Cathcart for defendant.

Sarah Howell vs. Manuel Gomez; appeal from Circuit Judge, Third Circuit. Carl Smith for plaintiff; Magoon & Long for defendant-appellant.

B. Cartwright et al. vs. C. K. Laukes et al.; appeal from Circuit Judge, First Circuit. Kinney, Ballou & McClanahan for plaintiff; Dickey and Whiting for defendant-appellant.

Republic of Hawaii vs. Young In and Ah Sam; exceptions from Circuit Court, Second Circuit. Attorney General for plaintiff; Kaneakua for defendant.

A. G. Morlock vs. Newark Fire Insurance Co.; exceptions from Circuit Court, First Circuit. Humphreys and De Bolt for plaintiff; Kinney, Ballou & McClanahan for defendant-appellant.

Elizabeth C. Greenwell vs. M. G. Silva; summary possession of land; appeal from Circuit Court of North Kona. Cathcart for plaintiff; Greig for defendant-appellant.

J. Mendoza Gouveia vs. Francisco Doniz; assumption; appeal from District Court of South Kona. Greig for plaintiff-appellant; Wright and Mills for defendant.

Pokini Robinson vs. Joseph A. Aheong et al.; quieting title; questions reserved from Circuit Court, Second Circuit. Dickey for plaintiff; Kinney, Ballou & McClanahan for defendant.

Makee Sugar Co. vs. Tuck Chew; appeal from Circuit Judge, First Circuit. Kinney, Ballou & McClanahan for plaintiff; De Bolt for defendant-appellant.

Nettie L. Scott vs. J. K. Nahale; exceptions from Circuit Court, Third Circuit. Andrews for plaintiff-appellant; Achi & Johnson for defendant.

Nettie L. Scott vs. Thomas Silva; exceptions from Circuit Court, Third Circuit. Andrews for plaintiff-appellant; Achi & Johnson for defendant.

Republic of Hawaii vs. W. H. Marshall; exceptions from Circuit Court, First Circuit. Attorney General for plaintiff; De Bolt for defendant-appellant.

James Hoare vs. S. C. Allen; exceptions from Circuit Court, Second Circuit. Dickey for plaintiff; Kinney, Ballou & McClanahan for defendant.

Henry Smith vs. Hamakua Mill Co.; exceptions from First Circuit Court. Dickey for plaintiff-appellant; C. Brown for defendant.

In re Estate of Kamila P. Wilhelm; appeal from Judge, First Circuit Court. Castle & Weaver for heirs; Marx for contestant.

The Star says that the War Department is planning to send 10,000 troops to the Islands from Manila this winter and keep them here for six months or so before transferring them to the States. It is asserted that these troops will be established in camp at Lihue and the purpose of the stoppage in the Islands will be to give the troops a chance to recuperate after their hard service in the Philippines.

The steamer San Blas brought \$1,000,000 in treasure from Dawson.

"Be Strong in the Battle of Life."

Happy is the person thoroughly prepared, by perfect good health, to win life's battle. This condition comes only with absolutely pure blood. Over 90 per cent. of humanity are troubled with a taint, impurity or humor of some kind in the blood, which should be removed by Hood's Sarsaparilla, the best specific for both sexes and all ages.

A Good Tonic — "On general principles I have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla as a needed spring tonic. It is a most excellent medicine." Haken Hammer, Engineer, Pottstown, Pa.

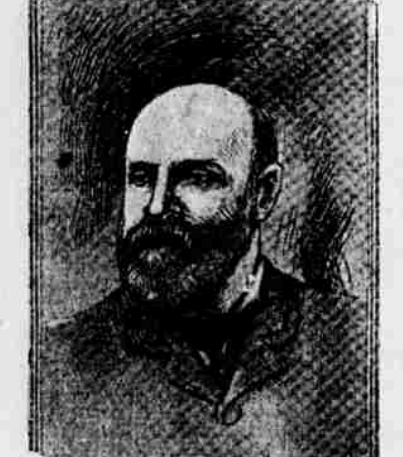
Hood's Sarsaparilla
NEVER DISAPPOINTS

Hood's Sarsaparilla cures liver and blood diseases and is the only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

HAWAII'S JUDGE IS MADE MUCH OF

A Reception in Honor of M. M. Estee Given in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 1.—A reception in honor of M. M. Estee, United States District Judge for Hawaii.



will, will be given at the Union League Club of this city Tuesday evening, July 10. On June 18 the club sent the following to Mr. Estee:

The Union League Club of San Francisco presents its compliments to the Hon. Morris M. Estee and begs leave to tender him a reception at the club rooms on such date as may be agreeable to him prior to his departure for Honolulu.

Judge Estee's response accepting the tender reads as follows:

Mr. Estee is in receipt of the very kind tender of a reception to him by the Union League Club prior to his departure for Honolulu and will be most happy to be the recipient of such a reception and ventures to suggest the evening of July 10, 1900, as a date agreeable to him for the same.

The officers of the Union League Club are making elaborate preparations for the event. Two thousand invitations will probably be issued. Each member of the club will receive his own card of invitation and cards for the invitation of his guests. There is a third card for guests invited by the club.

It is expected that there will be a large attendance of representative Californians, embracing Judges of the Federal courts, the Supreme Bench and Superior courts. The function will be non-partisan in character. Judge Estee has a host of friends in California who appreciate his worth as a citizen of the commonwealth. No doubt the speeches generally will express sentiments of personal regard for the distinguished guest. The clubrooms will be beautifully decorated for the occasion. The influence of good music will not be lacking.

Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

Occidental & Oriental Steamship Co. and Toyo Ki-en Kaisha.

Steamers of the above Companies will call at Honolulu and leave this Port on or about the dates below mentioned:

For Japan and China.		For San Francisco.	
NIPPON MARU	JULY 17	COPTIC	JULY 10
DE JANDERO	JULY 26	AMERICA MARU	JULY 11
OPTIC	AUG. 2	PEKING	JULY 12
AMERICA MARU	AUG. 10	GALIC	AUG. 3
PEKING	AUG. 18	HONGKONG MARU	AUG. 4
GALIC	AUG. 25	CHINA	AUG. 11
HONGKONG MARU	SEPT. 5		

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AGENTS.

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WORLD'S STANDARD FOR TIME KEEPING.

Should be in the pocket of every wearer of a Watch.

Many years' handling of Watches convinces us, that price considered The Elgin is the most satisfactory of American Watches.

Cased in . . . NICKLE, SILVER, GOLD FILLED AND SOLID GOLD.

We have a full line and sell them at right prices.

ELGINS reach us right. ELGINS reach you right.

Elgins stand for what is right in time keeping and lasting qualities and that is why we are right in pushing the Elgin Watch.

H.F. WICHMAN
BOX 342.

Wilder's Steamship Co. Ltd

S. S. LIN U, Freeman, Master, will sail from Honolulu on Tuesdays at 12 noon, for Kaunakakai, Lahaina, Maalaea Bay, Kihel, Makana, Kawaihae, Mahukona, Lualaba and Hilo.

Returning, will sail from Hilo on Fridays at 10 a. m. for above named ports, arriving at Honolulu on Saturdays.

S. S. CLAUDINE, McDonald, Master, will leave Honolulu every Tuesday at 5 p. m., touching at Lahaina, Kahului, Niihau, Hana, Hanalei and Kipahulu, Maui. Returning, touches at above named ports, arriving at Honolulu Sunday mornings.

Will call at Niihau, Kapa, once each month.

S. S. LEHUA, Sails every Monday for Kaunakakai, Kamao, Maunaloa, Kapaemahu, Lahaina, Honolulu, Olowalu. Returning, arrives at Honolulu Saturday mornings.

This company reserves the right to make changes in the time of departure and arrival of its steamers WITHOUT NOTICE, and it will not be responsible for any consequences arising therefrom.

Consignees must be at the Landings to receive their freight; this Company will not hold itself responsible for freight after it has been landed.

Live Stock received only at owner's risk.

This Company will not be responsible for Money or Valuables of passengers unless placed in the care of Purser.

Passengers are requested to purchase tickets before embarking. Those failing to do so will be subject to an additional charge of twenty-five per cent.

The Company will not be liable for loss of, nor injury to, nor delay in, the delivery of baggage or personal effects of the passengers or freight of shippers, beyond the amount of \$100, unless the value of the same be declared when received by the Company and an extra charge be made therefor, at or before the issue of the ticket, and freight is paid thereon.

All employees of the Company are forbidden to receive freight without delivering a shipping receipt therefor in the form prescribed by the Company and which may be seen by shippers upon application to the purser of the Company's steamers.

Shippers are notified that if freight is shipped without such receipt it will be solely at the risk of the shipper.

C. I. WIGHT, President.
CAPT. T. K. CLARKE, Port Supt.

CHAS. BREWER & CO'S.
New York Line.

Bark Pooking Sney will sail from New York for Honolulu on or about August 15, 1900.

For freight apply to CHAS. BREWER & CO., 27 Kilby Street, Boston. Or CHAS. BREWER & CO., LTD., Honolulu.

DEAD FOR THE ROCKS

China's Ship of State's Course.

VIEWS OF CELESTIALS

Agreement of the Powers Only Hope for Kingdom's Integrity.

The following is a Chinese view of the Boxers, written by a Chinese and translated by an American:

Just as the public is beginning to tire of the Boers and their troubles, the "Boxers" appear upon the world's stage and claim it as their own. During the last few weeks this question has been asked thousands of times, Who and what are the "Boxers"? The name has anything rather than a Chinese sound, and Occidentals are naturally puzzled as to its origin. We may answer that the name is purely English and not even a free translation of the original Tia To Woey, or Great Sword Society. Possibly the British residents of the Orient gave them this sobriquet on account of their fondness for athletics, quite an uncommon trait in the Chinese character.

In reality the "Boxers" are a howling mob of fanatics, having as their slogan the destruction of all foreigners, and the crowning of Poo Tsun, the heir apparent to the Imperial throne of China. They are greatly opposed to Kwang Hsu, the rightful ruler, and hope with the help of the Empress Dowager to carry both points. But what with the growing importance of the reformers, and foreign intervention, this irresponsible mob has attempted a task which they will never be able to accomplish.

This explains to a certain extent why the Empress Dowager has not used any great effort to suppress these marauders, much to the surprise of the powers. It seems hard to understand why even a provisional ruler should care to see her government jeopardized with an effort to save. But it must be remembered that the lady in question has no love for the Emperor, and would willingly submit to the temporary rule of the mob in order to accomplish her pet scheme, which is the enthronement of Poo Tsun. She has always shown her hatred for the foreigner, and with all her reported wisdom, there remains enough of weak woman in her character to induce her to believe that she may yet be able to cope with the powers.

All stories to the contrary, still, this old woman must surely have an insane strain in her makeup, or else her vanity and the voices of the obsolete smooth-sayers by whom she is surrounded are getting much the better of her alleged judgment, for the most illiterate of her subjects realize that once the great powers are aroused, the dismemberment of China must soon follow, and, if we may judge by the tone of the daily telegraphic reports, that time is near at hand. Even the crafty old Li Hung Chang seems powerless to beat any sense into this fussy old female's thick head.

The "Boxers" have arisen something after the manner of the hordes of Khan, in miniature, only that they lack the one requisite for permanency, a rebel leader with the magnetic power to command that was ascribed to the noted Genghis Khan. According to ancient history this man's powers of attraction were so great that he found it an easy task to raise an army of millions, and with this immense following he was enabled to sweep Asia from the shores of the Yellow Sea to the very center of northern Europe. Without doubt these misguided creatures are trying to emulate this strange man, who seems to have been one of those rare military freaks who have bobbed up regularly each century since the beginning of written history.

But conditions have greatly changed since that old land pirate succeeded in devastating an entire continent; the invention of the machine gun precludes any chance for a repetition of his hazardous deeds, and the "Boxers" would do well to listen to the sage advice of their betters and remain at home attending to the cultivation of the soil, which is their natural calling.

But alas, there is no public opinion in China, so these poor ignorant peasants have nothing to guide them but their own stupid heads, stuffed with a colloquial history which is so strangely mixed with mythology that few if any of their number are able to separate the two. It must be admitted that there are some wise heads concerned in the movement, but most of them are in the employ of the central government, and are themselves vain enough to believe this idiotic measure can be carried through to a successful conclusion.

And what is to be the result of this Quixotic battle with the windmills? Simply that these deluded fools are playing straight into the hands of the more greedy of the powers, who need but the slightest pretext of excuse to throw China on the dissecting-table and start in carving. In this respect China has but one hope for salvation, which is the possible disagreement between the powers as to terms of partition, for undoubtedly each will ask for the lion's share. Possibly this cause may give China a few months' respite, and, in the interim, some bright star may fall from Heaven and puncture the brain of the silly old woman who is now acting as national pilot, with her great imperial ship pointing dead for the ice shore.

Territory Demurs.

The Territory of Hawaii has filed a demurrer to the complaint of the Kapoia Land Estate Company, which brought suit last week to effect the Government from certain property in Puna valley.

THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

Various Business Transacted at Yesterday's Meeting.

Several changes were made yesterday by the Board of Health in the personnel of the force of district physicians about the islands.

At Puna plantation on Hawaii Dr. Cooper, who has acted as the district physician, has expressed himself as unwilling to live at the plantation, and the appointment will be given to Dr. Couder. Dr. H. E. Winslow was appointed physician for the district of Koolau and Puhukou. R. W. Piller was appointed agent for the Board at Kahuku. Sheriff Andrews received a similar appointment for Hawaii.

The applications for the position of physician at Kona, which had been received from Drs. Allen and Lindsay, were laid upon the table and the place was left vacant and will probably be filled by Dr. E. S. Goodhue, who is on a visit to the islands. A change will probably take place on Kauai, as Dr. Greenfield of Koolau has expressed his unwillingness to visit the Waimea school and Dr. Board has had the work to do for some time and is unable to do it and do justice to his own district.

The Board decided to take its regular trip to the Molokai settlement as soon as arrangements can be made with the steamer companies to furnish a vessel. Superintendent Reynolds reported the settlement in good condition and the harbor much better than has been heretofore.

The matter of an air space between buildings was discussed at some length and a new rule prepared by Attorney General Dole was incorporated in the subject. This rule provides that no building not flush with the street shall be erected within five feet of any other boundary line of the lot upon which it stands unless its character and purposes do not require that a vacant space be left for the preservation of public health.

A new rule on the subject of cesspools was also passed, providing that where such a method of disposing of waste is necessary no new building shall be built until a cesspool has been completed. The financial report showed that the Board is running ahead of its income. For general expenses the allotment was \$10,000 and the expenses during the month amounted to \$1,264.14, while for salaries the amount allotted was \$1,300 and the salary list reached \$1,600.77. This excess of expenditures over income was reported by Dr. Garvin to be due to the large amount of work necessary in clearing up the relief camps and other matters incident on closing up the plague business.

Dr. Garvin reported that the amount of goods and supplies had been requisitioned and turned back to the owners, so that the Government would not have to pay for it.

It was reported that Dr. Williamson had passed the examinations necessary for the granting of a license and his application was recommended to the Secretary of the Territory.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Judge W. S. Edings goes to Hawaii today.

Manager W. Stoddard of Maunaloa plantation is in the city.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Conrad have returned from Pearl City.

Dr. Wight of Kohala left yesterday for his home on the big island.

Dr. Carmichael has gone to Hilo to establish the marine hospital service there.

H. J. Nolte has been quite ill, but is now much better and will soon return to business.

Mr. and Mrs. James Rolph, Jr., were among the Claudine's passengers for Maui yesterday.

David and Aika Dowsett are domiciled in the Allen house at Pearl City for a few weeks.

A. G. Kauiloku will defer his expected departure for the Coast, owing to pressing business engagements.

Manager W. F. Pokue of the Kihia plantation went to Maui yesterday afternoon on the Kihia.

Robert Shingle and Herbert Eaken leave for the Coast on the Alameda for a two months' vacation.

The engagement of Mr. Charles T. Wilder and Miss Grace Burr of San Francisco is announced.

J. A. Johnson of Brewer & Co. will leave for the Coast for a vacation of two months on the Alameda.

Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Wilcox and family will leave this afternoon for Lihue, Kauai, on the W. G. Hall, and will spend the summer at Hanalei.

Charles Sawyer has returned from a stay of some length at Kahului where he has been occupied in building cars for the Hawaiian Commercial Co.

Judge Antonio Perry of the Supreme Bench left yesterday for the Coast. He will visit Bartlett Springs, California, and remain there until his health is improved.

The Agricultural Department is to have offices in the basement of the Capitol and will occupy the offices at present being used by District Magistrate Lyle B. Lacey.

L. A. Thurston and Elmer E. Paxton leave for the Kihia for Kihia and other places, on business connected with the plantation, which is putting in some important pumping machinery.

Shera Coney of Kauai expects to leave for the Coast on the Alameda next week, for a vacation of a month or more. The Sheriff has been granted leave of absence until the first of September.

Mrs. George C. Beckley and children were passengers on the Australia for San Francisco yesterday. Mrs. Beckley expects to be gone from the islands for about a year, and will put her children in school in California.

Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Wilder have issued invitations for July 18th, for the wedding reception of Miss Cora Henneghan and Mr. John Walter Jones. Reception is from 8 to 10 o'clock, and will be held at Davenport Place.

Mr. Alexander Lindsay, Jr., of Kailua, Hawaii, has disposed of his interest in the Kona Trading Company to Mrs. Alexander Cockburn and J. K. White, who are now the sole proprietors and who will continue the business right along.

Alexander Lindsay leaves early next month for the States and will take a course in law at Harvard University. Mr. Lindsay has been for some time at Kailua, Kona, but has decided to give up business for the legal profession.

Mr. Alexander Lindsay, Jr., of Kailua, Hawaii, has disposed of his interest in the Kona Trading Company to Mrs. Alexander Cockburn and J. K. White, who are now the sole proprietors and who will continue the business right along.

The Mauna Loa brought a number of passengers from Maui and Hawaii yesterday afternoon, among them being the following: W. Stoddard, P. McAndrews, George McLea, J. S. Williams, J. Corner, M. E. Scott, T. K. R. Amali, Mrs. R. W. Kaul, Mrs. Sam. Macy.

UNCLE SAM TOO STRICT

Postmasters That Won't Serve.

COMMISSIONS RETURNED

Rural Free Delivery Necessitated in Some Districts Where No Offices.

Former postmasters of the country districts on each of the islands of the group do not take kindly to the ironclad regulations of Uncle Sam's Postoffice Department. This has been clearly demonstrated since M. H. Flint, Special Agent of the United States Postal Department, has taken charge of the affairs here. Sunday packages of blanks, papers and small books such as are used in every postoffice, large or small, have been returned from the postmasters who served under the Republic.

According to the special agent, the regulations, strict agreements and general red tape of the new Government has scared off a great many of the rural postmasters, and these districts are practically without any kind of mail service.

"This means the establishment of a rural free delivery system," said Mr. Flint to an Advertiser reporter yesterday, at the same time pointing to a number of returned packages. "By rural free delivery I mean that a system of delivery from house to house in the sparsely settled portions of the islands will be instituted. Mail seems to be one of the islands which has been struck by this general refusal to take up with the United States postal system. There are a great many foreigners there, Scotch and English, who do not desire to become American citizens, and that cuts us off from getting good postmasters."

"I have already sent to Washington fifty-four postmaster's bonds and will send six more shortly. There are between eighty-five and ninety offices, all told, so for the present there are about thirty offices whose postmasters have not qualified."

ADMIRAL PHILIP HAS PASSED AWAY

Heart Disease Carries Off One of the Heroes of Santiago.

NEW YORK, June 30.—Rear-Admiral John W. Philip, commandant of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, died at the yard at 3:15 this afternoon. An organic affection of the heart was the cause of death. He was taken ill about 11 o'clock Thursday night. By to-day his condition became so alarming that a consultation of physicians was held. Nothing could be done for the sufferer. His wife was at his bedside when the end came.

Rear-Admiral John W. Philip was one of the ablest officers of the United States Navy, and probably there is none more popular or whose death will cause more sincere regret among officers and men alike. Admiral Philip's handling of the battle-ship Texas at the naval battle off Santiago won him unstinted praise, and his words, when he asked his crew to refrain from cheering when the enemy were perishing on all sides, have become historical.

Admiral Philip was a native New Yorker, born at Kinderhook in 1849, of sturdy Dutch ancestry, of which he bore the unmistakable marks in his face. He was appointed to the Naval Academy from New York in 1866, and graduated in 1869, and served throughout the Civil War, first on the sloop Marion and subsequently on the steam gunboat Pawnee. He was present at the siege of Charleston in 1863, and was wounded in the leg by a splinter. At Annapolis he was a fellow-student of Watson, Schley and Sampson, all of whom entered the academy a year later. Philip was subsequently attached to the Asiatic and European squadrons, and for two years, by permission, commanded one of the ships of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. Later, on leave of absence granted by the Navy Department, he commanded the Woodruff scientific expedition around the world. Then he was engaged in a survey of the west coast of Mexico and Central America. He was the first commander of the armored cruiser New York.

Philip always maintained a high reputation for discipline and seamanship. Previous to his assignment to the command of the Texas that ship had met with a succession of mishaps that had given her the worst reputation of any ship in our Navy. Under Philip's command the Texas redeemed her character.

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acter and is now one of the favorite ships of the Navy. In the battle off Santiago she was in the heaviest of the fighting from the start almost to the finish. A Spanish shell burst in her smokestack and its fragments were shoveled into the furnaces with the coal. When the battle-ships of the Spaniards were driven ashore and, under the influence of victory, his crew began to cheer, Captain Philip shouted: "Don't cheer! The poor devils are dying!" After the battle was over, standing on his quarter-deck, he removed his hat and said to his crew: "I want to make public acknowledgment here that I believe in God the Father Almighty. I want all you officers and men to lift your hats and from your hearts offer silent thanks to the Almighty." There are many anecdotes of Admiral Philip's habitual reverence, and the temperance and moderation of his habits and language, which are entirely in keeping with his behavior at the battle of Santiago harbor.

Suit Against Maunaloa Company.

The Risdon Iron and Locomotive Works Company of San Francisco, with a branch office located in this city, has brought suit against the Maunaloa Sugar Company to recover the sum of \$15,333.75. The papers were issued yesterday for service on the plantation company. The plaintiff alleges that this sum is due from the defendant, with interest since December 1, 1899, and the sum asked for represents an indebtedness due for goods sold and delivered, and for work and labor done, and material supplied by the Risdon Iron Works.

Also for the erection of two pumping plants, comprising pumps, engines and boilers for the defendant, the pumping plants being upon the land of the sugar company at Palawai, Molokai.

Further they allege a portion of the indebtedness is for the construction of a pipe line comprising suction and discharge pipes and fittings for the defendant company.

The Risdon Iron Works claims a lien on both the pumping plant and pipe line, the plaintiff having filed a notice of lien in the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court of the Second Circuit. The entire contract, so the plaintiff alleges, was completed within three months of the 15th day of July, 1900, and they asked that the plant and pipe line be placed in the custody of the High Sheriff until the case is called. Judge Humphreys issued the order to the High Sheriff. The Risdon Company filed a bond for \$30,000.

Two Ejectment Suits.

Ejectment proceedings were begun yesterday by the Kapilani Estate against W. R. Castle et al. to secure clear title to land on the corner of South street and Kawahia lane, in Honolulu. Another suit was begun by the same company against L. A. Thurston to clear title to land at Palaka, described as Royal Patent 4510, L. C. A. 2362, to Pukaui.

CENSUS RETURNS NEARLY COMPLETE

Those of Honolulu Go to Washington Next Week.

On the America Maru next week the census returns of Honolulu will be sent to Washington, and as Director Merriam has promised to put a set of men to work on them immediately, it is likely that it will not be long before the results of the city census are known.

Of the 110 enumerators on the islands all but eighteen have made returns of their books and the delinquents are expected to have their returns ready within the next few days, so it will not be long before the census bureau completes its work here. But G. L. Bigelow, who has had immediate charge of the work, will have considerable work on his hands for some time to come, as he has still the task of making complete returns of the sugar and manufacturing industries for the islands and this will occupy him for a long period, for he expects to have to make a tour of the entire group in the progress of the work.

The city census has been done with unusual thoroughness, as was demonstrated by an incident that occurred yesterday. A report came to Mr. Bigelow that a man was circulating the statement about official circles that a district on the Kala side of Kamehameha road had been very imperfectly canvassed, and that there were a couple of hundred people whose names had not been secured.

Mr. Bigelow did not believe the statement, but in order that there might be no mistake of any kind, he sent a man who has been one of his best enumerators to cover the district. This man went over the entire district and found but seven people who had not been on the lists of the enumerator who covered the district in June, and these were mostly people who had moved in since that time.

Petition by Liliuokalani.

Former Queen Liliuokalani yesterday filed a petition in the Circuit Court for the recording of a deed to her made by a native woman named Aulua Kekaulahi.

The petition says that on December 28, 1884, a deed was executed by Aulua Kekaulahi, transferring to the former Queen all of her interest in the estate of Akahi, and other lands, was executed in the presence of two witnesses, Charles T. Gulick and Samuel Nowlin. Liliuokalani wishes to have the deed recorded, for the grantor is now dead and has never made any acknowledgment of the execution of the instrument. She asks that a day be set upon which she may make proof of the instrument and that an order may issue from the court directing the instrument to be duly entered and recorded in regular manner.

J. O. Carter is Liliuokalani's attorney.

THE BOARDS OF REGISTRATION.

GOVERNOR DOLE has appointed the Boards of Registration for the islands. There are five of them, consisting of one for Oahu, two for Hawaii, one for Maui, Molokai and Lanai, one for Kauai and Niihau. The commissions of the Registrars for the other islands were sent away on last Tuesday's steamers, but no announcement of the selection of members of the Boards was made until yesterday, as the Board for Oahu had not been made up. The personnel is as follows: Oahu—Lorrin Andrews, chairman; D. I. Naone and M. A. Gonsalves, Hawaii—Districts of Hilo, Puna and Hamakua: E. E. Richards, chairman; H. J. Lyman and M. V. Holes, Districts of Kaa, Kona and Kohala: George P. Tulloch, chairman; J. K. Nahale and Samuel Kuabana, Maui, Molokai and Lanai—F. W. Hardy, chairman; H. C. Searle and S. Kellison, Kauai and Niihau—W. G. Smith, chairman.

The Board begins its work on the 1st of August next and will hold daily sessions until October 15. They will listen to all applications for registration, which have to be made in person, and will sit at least six hours a day. The commissioners bear the great seal of the Territory and are signed by Governor Dole and Secretary Cooper. Chairman Andrews' commission reads: "Greatly: Honolulu, special trust and confidence in the wisdom, integrity and ability of Lorrin Andrews, Esq. I do hereby appoint him chairman of the Board of Registration for the island of Oahu for four years."

WIT BRAIN AND BRAIN

Iolani's Big Prize-Day Celebrated.

KEEN ATHLETIC RIVALRY

Andersen Victor Ludorum—Fleet-footed Celestials Capture Races.

The annual prize distribution and field day at Iolani College took place yesterday in the presence of a goodly company. The school room and grounds were tastefully decorated, the former with palms and the latter with American, Hawaiian and Chinese flags and a banner bearing the inscription, "Floreat Iolani."

Among those present at the exercises were: British Commissioner and Miss Moore, Rev. and Mrs. V. H. Kitecat, Rev. Hamilton Lee, Mr. and Mrs. Strong, Mrs. Freeth, Bishop and Mrs. Willis, Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Jordan, Rev. E. J. H. M. and Miss Van Deerlin, Dr. Bowman, J. Stokes, Dr. and Mrs. Myers, Mrs. and the Misses Mills.

Bishop Willis opened the exercises with a few remarks, in which he touched on the broken year, caused by the recent epidemic, and the regrettable absence of some of Iolani's brightest sons.

Mr. L. G. Blackman, the head-master of the college, then delivered a short address, in which he exhorted the scholars to be, above everything, loyal to their college, and to exert every effort to place the name of Iolani first among those of Honolulu's schools, both from an educational standpoint as well as in the athletic field.

At 3 o'clock Bishop Willis distributed the prizes in the following order: Class Six—English subjects, John C. Andersen; divinity, Thomas L. Andrews; mathematics, Kim Fook and Ah Yung.

Class Five—Religious knowledge, Lo Choy; mathematics, Chang Yat.

Class Four—English subjects, E. Mahale; arithmetic, Soa Kaul; religious knowledge, Chang Su and Fo Sui.

Class Three—English subjects, Edward Kahaku Koa; arithmetic, Edward Ping Chong.

Class Two—English subjects, Ah Loi; arithmetic, Shee Yan.

Class One—Religious knowledge, James Robertson and Malcolm Robertson; arithmetic, Ah Soe and Ah Wong; general progress, Ah Yung.

At half-past three the bell was rung signalling the athletic portion of the program. A long and interesting program had been arranged by Mr. L. G. Blackman, to whose excellent management the success of the affair was in great measure due. The events were all keenly contested and the times made were very good considering the uneven condition of the grounds.

Chief interest centered in the contest for the Victor Ludorum medal, which was won by the narrow margin of one point by Andersen; Len Qui was second. Their respective points in the deciding events were as follows:

Andersen—High jump, 3; putting the shot, 2; 100 yards, 3; 300 yards, 2; Total, 11.

Len Qui—High jump, 2; putting the shot, 3; 100 yards, 1; 300 yards, 2; pole vault, 2; Total, 10.

Three points were given for first place, two for second, and one for third.

It will be seen that Len Qui competed in one more event than Andersen, viz., the pole vault, which fact rather detracts from the merit of his close second.

In Andersen and Len Qui Iolani College has two athletic stars, who should represent her creditably in the approaching fall games of the combined local athletic and educational institutions.

The officials were as follows: Judges—Rev. V. H. Kitecat, R. A. Jordan and J. Stokes; Handicapper and Time-keeper—H. M. Ayres, Starter—F. S. Fitz.

SUMMARY OF EVENTS.

Potato Race, open—First prize, glove; Kim Fook, Second, bat and ball; Ah Pun, Third, knife; Kim Sang.

100 yards, open—First prize, watch; Chang Yat, Second, lat and ball; Kim Fook, Third, 13 seconds.

100 yards, open—13-First prize, tub; phone; E. Andrews, Second, belt; Ah Kit, Time, 14 seconds.

High Jump, open—First prize, scarf; Andersen, Second, watch; Len Qui, Height, 5 feet 1 inch.

Putting the Shot—First prize, knife; Len Qui, Second, belt; Andersen, Distance, 37 feet.

Sack Race, under 14-First prize, watch and ball; Kim Fook, Second, watch and ball; Geo. Robertson, Third, pants; Solomon, 100 yards, open—First prize, Andersen, Second, glove; Chang Yat, Time, 11-15 seconds.

100 yards, old boys—First prize, feb; J. Bolster, Second, knife; Moses, Time, 11-15 seconds; ten ran.

100 yards, under 11-First prize, watch; E. Andrews, Second, dulcimer; Solomon, Time, 15 seconds.

100 yards, handicap, small boys—First prize, bow and arrow; Foo Shai, 5 yards, Second, bank; Solomon, 3 yards, Third, gun; Malco m, 11 yards, Time, 14 seconds.

Pole vault, open—First prize, like; Freeth, Second, bat and ball; Len Qui, Height, 8 feet 3 inches, Len Qui cleared 8 feet 6 inches in an exhibition jump and was awarded a special prize.

High Jump, under 15-First prize, glove; Plang Qui, Height, 4 feet 6 inches.

Three-legged Race, open—First prize, knife; Lo Choy and Len Qui, Second, knife; Chang Yat and Ah Yung.

250 yards, open—First prize, watch; Andersen, Second, knife; Len Qui, Third, bat; Chang Yat, Time, 46 seconds.

100 yards, under 12-First prize, bank; E. Andrews, Second, knife; Solomon, Time, 15-15 seconds.

100 yards, under 10-First prize, target and darts; Neo an, Second, pants; Mon Yin, Third, magic box; Kapuni, Time, 16 seconds.

100 yards, under 14-First prize, bat and ball; Kim Fook, Second, bat and ball; Lo Choy, Time, 15-15 seconds.

At the conclusion of the program the prizes were graciously distributed by Miss Moore, and the proceedings terminated with the customary cheering for the customary people on customary occasions.

The big pump that came to the Iolani College, destined for the McBride plantation, being loaded on the steamer Maui, and it is expected that it will be sent to Kilauea today. The pump has a capacity of 10,000 gallons a day and it will be used at the new well of the plantation.

INSANITY INCREASING.

Starting Number of People Examined for Mental Weakness.

Daily spectators at the Police Court are wondering at the cause of the increasing number of insane persons who have been examined of late, some suggest that the warm weather has a good deal to do with it. Others feel certain that the epidemic of gripe has had its usual results. Some of the cases have been sudden, and no intimation of their ailment was discernible until shortly before unmistakable evidences of insanity brought them to court.

Antone Pirri's case was rather sudden. Kaena, the Kakako Messiah, has been eccentric for some time past but only lately developed a mania which could be considered dangerous. Another native was brought in yesterday and thus the list is lengthening. Whatever may be the cause, however, insanity seems to be curiously increasing.

Writing in explanation of his pro-

Other expenses of the Institute:

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